



WORLD BANK PROJECTS AND FINANCE IN INDIA

A Select Annotated Bibliography

**SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR
THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
Master of Library & Information Science
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Dedicated

to my

Loving Parents

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Md. Farooque Azam.
(MD. FAROOQUE AZAM)

(i)

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study in the form of annotated bibliography resembles together all the significant literature dealing with the world bank projects and finances in India and affiliated financial institution has been covered. I hope this bibliography would be some helpful to those who wish to know about the subject.

The study includes 261 selected annotated bibliographies of articles on the topic collected from Moulana Azad Library, A.M.U, Aligarh, seminar libraries of deptt of economics, Commerce, of A.M.U , Aligarh.

STANDARD FOLLOWED

As far as possible the international standard has been followed. The relevant bibliographical details were noted down on 20 x 12 cm cards. On completion of the abstracts, subjects headings are assigned. Subject headings are completely coextensive to the extent possible. The subject headings were arranged in an alphabetical sequence of various elements. At the end alphabetical index of author title within the subject headings arranged alphabetically were prepared. Indexes providing reference to various entries by their respective numbers.

ARRANGEMENT

Part first is a brief introduction to bibliography contains the information about the scope and methodology adopted.

(ii)

Part first is a brief introduction to bibliography contains the information about the scope and methodology adopted on preparing this bibliography.

Part second is the bibliography of the subject, which arranged alphabetically according to their subject headings. each bibliographical entry contains the following items information.

Serial number

Name of author(s)

Fullstop(.)

Title of the article including sub_title and alternative title, if any.

Fullstop(.)

Title of the periodical in abbreviated or in full form

Fullstop(.)

Volume number

Issue number in bracket

comma(,)

Date, month, year of periodical published

Comma(,)

Inclusive page of article

Fullstop(.)

Abstract

APPENDICES

The index of author, title and subject is an

(iii)

alphabetical sequence. Index guide to the specific entry/entries in the bibliography. I hope it will be found in making use of bibliography.

PART ONE

WORLD BANK

International bank for reconstruction and development (IBRD) well known as the World Bank and its affiliates the International Development Association (IDA) and International Finance Corporation (IFC). World Bank was established at the same time the IMF (international monetary fund) to tackle the problem of international investment. IBRD was established for promoting long term investment loans on reasonable term.

The World Bank is an intergovernmental institution, corporate in form, whose capital stock is entirely owned by member governments.

1.1 INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

IBRD popularly known as world bank was set up at the united nation's monetary and financial conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in July 1944 and became operation in June 1946. It is an international agency which operates primarily by making long term loans to finance productive investment in member countries.

OBJECTIVE

World bank provide long term loans to the countries for the purpose of liquidating their war time obligations and to finance economic growth and productivity in the developing

countries like india. The World Bank has functioned as a development institution ,assisting the developing countries through expended lending operations, policy advice, technical assistance, and proposals for institutional reform.

The objectives of the World Bank are :

1. To assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes which includes

(i) restoration of economies destroyed or disrupted by war.

(ii) reconversion of productive to peace time needs.

(iii) encouragement of the development of the productive facilities and resources.

2. To promote private foreign investments by means of :

(i) guarantees or participations in loans and other investments made by private investors.

(ii) to suppliment private investment when private capital is not available on reasonable terms.

3. To promote balanced growth of international trade and maintain balance of payments(BOP) by providing long term investments.

4. To increase loans made or guaranted so that the more useful and urgent projects, large and small alike, will be dealt with.

5. To conduct its operations so as to bring about a smooth transference from a war time to peace time economy.

Thus the world bank was intended to serve as an essential adjunct to the IMF and in particular to ensure a high and stable level of international investment with a view to promoting the maintenance of a high level of international trade. With the passage of time bank started move cautiously than the fund and steadily broadend its operations and has proved that it also has vital part to play in the improvement of world economic conditions.

ROLE

1. Seeks to promote the economic development and structural reform in developing countries.
2. Assists developing countris through long term financing of development projects and programs.
3. To provide special financial assistance to the poorest developing countries through the development association (IDA).
4. To stimulates private enterprises in developing countries through its affiliate, international finance corporation (IFC)
5. To acquires most of its financial resources by borrowing on the international bond market .

MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANISATION

In the beginning all countries which had joined IMF became the original members of the IBRD. Total membership of IBRD is 155. In case a country ceases to become the member of the fund, it can retain the membership of world bank only when it can secure a support of 75% of voting power of the countries in the bank in its favour. Any member can withdraw at any time its membership through a written notice to the bank.

Each member of the bank has a capital subscription and also roughly measures its voting power. Each member has 250 plus one additional vote for each 100,000 shares of the capital stock held.

World Bank structure on a three tier basis:

Board of governors, Executive Directors, President.

Board of governors is the supreme governing authority for all technical purposes. The board delegates its power to the executive directors in the day to day administration. At present executive directors are 19 in number of which five are nominated by five largest shareholders. The executive directors elect the president who becomes their ex_officio chairman holding office during their pleasure.

CAPITAL RESOURCES:

The world bank has an authorised capital of \$21 billion divided into 210,000 shares, each having a par value

\$100,000. Initially, its authorised capital was \$10 billion. The capital stock of the bank can be increased if a three fourths majority of the total voting power is cast in its favour of the paidup capital 2% has to be subscribed in gold or U.S dollar, the remaining 98% to be paid in the currency of the members.

LENDING OPERATION

Loans are granted to member countries only after the bank is fully satisfied about the economic position of the borrowing countries as well as the soundness of the specified projects for which assistance is sought. In granting loans, the bank is prepared to take reasonable risk but insists that fund obtained from its should be used for purposes which are constructive and practical. The banks has powers of supervision and control to ensure that funds are used for the purposes of which the loan is granted. Normally , bank makes medium or long term loans.

The banks makes or facilitates loans in any one or more of the following ways:

- (i) By making or participating in direct loans.
- (ii) Out of the fund raised in the market of a member, or otherwise borrowed by the bank, or
- (iii) By guaranteeing, in whole or in part, loans made by private investors through the investment channel.

Now a days, bank has made loans mainly for specific development projects in the field of agriculture , power,transport and industry.Most of the loans have been made to the underdeveloped countries.India is the banks largest individual borrower.

TECHNICAL AND ADVISORY ASSISTANCE

Bank not only providing financial assistance to member countries,but also rendering signal service to its members by providing them technical assistance to assess their total economic resouses and to set up priorities followed in their developments programmes, training programmes bank provide financial assistance .

CONCLUSION

World Bank has not come up to the expectations of many nations.Bank accelerating the work of reconstruction and development , no doubt,derived immense benifit from the world bank.The bank may have failed to finance most of the development projects, but it should be remembered that it has financed quite a large number of them which have proved a notable success. In the last forty years of its existance ,the bank had given 2500 loans to india.

1.2 INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)

It is affiliate of the world bank which was established in 1956 as an autonomous international institution to stimulate growth in its developing member countries by investing in productive private enterprises in association with private capital and management, and without any government guarantee. Members of the world bank are eligible for its membership.

OBJECTIVES

IFC is the arm of the world bank which provide debt and equity finance to projects sponsored by the private sector in developing countries. Main objectives are :

1. To invest in productive private enterprises in association with private investors without government guarantee of repayment.
2. To serve as a clearing house to bring together investment opportunities ,domestic and foreign private capital and experienced management.
3. To help in stimulating the productive investment of private capital,both domestic and foreign.

WORKING:

The IFC is such investment proposals whose objective

is the establishment , expansion or improvement of productive - - private enterprises which will contribute to the development of the country concerned economy. Industrial , agricultural, financial, commercial and private enterprises are eligible for IFC financing.

The IFC , if deems appropriate, authorised to invest its funds in many forms. It does not has uniform interest rate policy for its investments.

IFC ,when satisfied that enterprise has or will have experience and competent management, makes investments. In india the IFC has so far made six investment commitments totally over \$7 million.

The actual working of the IFC has been rather slow, but has great scope for its work which evident from its resources and investment portfolios. It is hope that IFC will in future be more fully able to play a dynamic investor's role in the economic development of the poor nations.

PRINCIPLES

IFC makes investment on the following principles

1. The corporation's will not be more than half of the ca needed for a venture. Atleast half of the cost of projects should

be financed by domestic private capital in developing countries

2. The rate of interest in each case would be a matter for negotiation, depending on risks and other terms of the investment.

3. Loan expected to run between 5 and 15 years.

4. The IFC has the option to convert loans into capital stock and appoint members on the Board of Directors of the borrowing enterprise.

5. The IFC makes investment only when it is satisfied that the enterprise has or will have experienced and competent management.

6. IFC seeks to supplement and not to compete with private capital in the assistance area.

7. It does not require a guarantee of the government, but in the case of opposition by the nation's government, it does not invest in that enterprise.

ORGANISATION AND CAPITAL

The members of the IFC increased to 125 by June 1984. It is open to all members of the World Bank. Management of IFC is similar to that of the World Bank. Governors and executive directors of the World Bank representing member countries of IFC serve the corporation in similar capacities. President of the World Bank is the chairman of the Board of the Directors of the IFC. The affairs of the IFC are controlled by the authorities of

the World Bank, but it retain separate entity and maintains separate accounts.

Initially, authorised capital of IFC was \$100 million, subscribed by the members in amounts proportionate to their subscriptions to the capital of the World Bank.

A small increased of \$ 10 million was authorised in 1963 and in 1977, IFC's authorised capital stock which increased by \$ 540 million. By June 1984 IFC authorise a \$ 650 million increase in the corporation's capital. Now it is expectation of the corporation to enhance capital in the near future also. Associate with private sector to promote development of third world economies.

Fiscal year 1991 was one of the continued groth for the international financial corporation (IFC). The corporation approved (loans, guarentees and equity and quasi equity investments) of \$ 1.5 billion for 152 projects.

Projects spanned a number of industries and sectors, including tourism, banking, mining, printing and publishing, pulp and paper, petrochemical, power, oil and gas exploration, telecommunications and agro_industries.

IFC'S FUTURE

The increase in the IFC's authorised capital will

enable IFC to greatly to expand its operations and encourage through its activities and increasing flow of capital into productive enterprises. IFC also continue to assist the semi industrilise countries, specially in the field of export industries and large scale projects.

IFC as one of the few interenational institutions which can provide equity should and must be at the leading edge of efforts to mobilise a significant increase in equity financing. Secondly, more countries are turning to their private sector to lend additional dynamism to their economic development. In addition to increasing its corporate restructuring assistance under the new programme, the corporation is expected to give greater attention to the development of domestic financial markets and instutions and diversify its activities into new sectors, including enegy exploration.

1.3 INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

International Development Association (IDA) was established in 1960 affiliated to the World Bank. It was started to private finance to less developed members on a "soft" loan basis means imposing lower servicing charge on loans than what the conventional bank charges. Membership of IDA is open to all members of the World Bank. The IDA has a Board of governors, Excutive Directors and President.

There are two kind of members for the IDA

Advanced countries consisting of 22 members subscribing and providing supplementary resources amounting to \$27.8 billion or over 95% of the total resources and less developed members consists of 109 countries subscribing and providing supplementary resources of the IDA amounting to \$1.4 billion or 5% of the total resources.

OBJECTIVE

1. To provide development finance on e. developed member countries.
2. To promote economic development, increase productivity and thus raise the standards of living in the underdeveloped areas.

WORKING

IDA is looked upon as a means of furthering development activities of the World Bank and supplemental to the Bank's activities. The IDA is to support projects which are calculated to contribute to the development of the country concerned. It has also been nicknamed the "soft_loan window". IDA has granted number of credits to India for development schemes. The grant of credits for development projects given by IDA to India has been in the nature of a continuous flow. But for the funds that have been made available by IDA to India, our development pace would have been considerably slower.

The IDA is expected to make distinct contribution to the economic development of backward nations, their development projects and supplementing the activities of the World Bank. IDA loans can be utilised to finance foreign exchange and local currency costs.

FEATURE OF IDA

The financial assistance of IDAS has normally three distinct features

1. IDA's credit is interest free
2. The repayment period is very long
3. Amortisation of the loan generally begin only after a 10 year period of grace. The repayment of the principal is very small percentage

1.4 INDIA AND THE WORLD BANK

India is a founder member of the World Bank. The Bank has sent several missions to India to assess countries' development programmes and also for field surveys of various projects. The Bank also played a mediator's role in the water dispute between India and Pakistan. India has received massive assistance from the consortium for her development

programms.

The total lending to India approved by the World Bank and IDA up to june 30, 1985 aggregated \$22,151.8 million, which was 14.7 % of the total approvals of all nations. Bulk of the Bank groups (IBRD, IFC, IDA) assistance to India has been provided from IDA. India's share in total IDA credits approved till june 30, 1985 has been about 36%, as against 7.9% share in the World Bank loans. The roles of the world bank and the IDA almost reversed as far as assistance to India is concerned. For example in 1974-75, of the total add of world group to India, IDA accounted 3/4 and world bank for the balanced 1/4. It is reversed in the year 1984-85.

India continued to be the largest beneficiary among the recipients of aid from the world bank group. Per capital at from the group to india is not only very low but declined from \$3.8 per capital in 1983-84 to \$3.2 in 1984-85. World Bank president said about restructuring of banks to reduce poverty in India, human resources, private sector development, major reforms in structural of agricultural. It extend credit of \$220 million to cement corporation of India and also for future projects at Chambel in Himachal Pradesh and Bundi in Rajasthan. For the public sector banks Rs 39.41 at crore lend on concessional terms 3.2 % of advances, small sector about 15%. Bank offer for credits of U.S \$450 million for zero gas flaring project of oil and natural gas commission (ONGC). World Bank assistance three steps

through affiliated bank and approved \$40 m to Bihar, \$20 m to orissa and \$39 m to west bengal, Rs 450 cror to deptt of telecommunication for modernisation of programmes. Bank remove dept crises and balance of payment difficulties improve educational prospects, skill training. Bank also assure finance Minister to pursue courses of economic reform macro economic policies further reduction in dept and military cuts which increase developments. Bank havj directly affects of several hudred people which faces starvation and provide more than \$80 bn, also reduce physical deficit and relieve infleshnary pressure. Bank offer additional aid to fertlizer sector and offer Rs2400 cror for two premier fertlizer companies expansion schemes, \$ 100 m loan to ICICI (Industrial credit and Investment Corporation of India) by the year 1980 \$600 m for bushed up power generation and part of that would be invested towards construction of a super Thermal Power Plant at Faraaka, also aid for fishries. Bank sent a strong signal support to India's macroeconomy reforms by approving \$ 300 m trade sector loan to India. World Bank provide 350 m loan for renewal, import of rails and mechnary for mechanising track renewal and maintainance.

As far as IDA contribution towards India is concerned, India get total U.S \$ 2.9 bn over 1993 - 96, IDA provides concesional and interest free loan to poor countries and about \$675 m for further development of narmada rever basin. India is the largest recepiant of concesional aid. India get 15% share of IDA assistance and getting additional EFF (Extended Fund Facility) and ESAF (Enhanced Structural facility). In 1978 India

received \$128.5 m from IDA which devoted to agriculture and rural development (\$664.5 m),telecommunication(\$120 m),electricity power(\$305 m) and urban development in culcutta(\$87 m).IDA credits \$1265 m or 45.6% of all credit to india ,of which \$60 m credit for high way construction and improvement to India.

As for as India's share in IFC is concerned,till the end of 1978,total investment in 13 projects amounted to \$663.6 m which is ruoghly 3% of IFC's total commitments.During 1981, investments \$100 m were approved for seven private enterprises, During 1982-83,\$4.3 m was approved for a cement factory.During fiscal year 1984,IFC has made investments \$15 m in India.fiscal 1991 was one of continued growth for the IFC the corporation approved loan guarantees and equity and quasi equity investment of \$1.5 bn for 152 projects.Projects spanned a number of industries and sectors ,including tourisim,banking, mining,printing and publishing, pulp and paper, petrochemical, power, oil and gas exploration, telecommunications and agro industries.

World bank has taken keen interest in India's five year plans. A consortium of countries and institutions ionterested in development assistance to India has been formed under the auspices of the world bank,commonly known as Aid India Club.

Out of 121 projects approved for 38 countries which recieved financial support IBRD in fiscal year 1990. India

including three more countries secure loan commitments amounts \$ 1 billion each. Loan commitments made by IBRD to India totaled \$ 1.1 billion for 10 projects.

Out of 42 countries which recieved financial support from IBRD in fiscal year 1991, India includind three more countries secure loan commitments \$ 1 billion each. The share of India in total IBRD approvals which had risen from 4 prcent in fiscal year 1989 to 11.3% in fiscal year 1990 and decline to 5.8% in fiscal year 1991. Following table shows thw projects for which the amounts were approved :

IBRD'S Assistance to India -Sectorwise fiscal year 1989- 1991
(in million of U.S dollar)

sector	1989	1990	1991
Agro industry	30.0	-	40.0
Irrigation and drainage	165.0	15.0	23.0
Education	30.0	25.0	-
Area/urban development	-	20.0	20.0
Water supply and severage	-	10.0	-
Development finance componies	295.0	-	-
Oil, gas and coal	340.0	-	450.0
power	885.0	583.0	200.0
Industry	210.0	445.0	369.0
Population,health,nutrition	11.3	10.0	10.0
High ways	170.0	-	-
Railways	-	-	-

Total	2136.3	1108.0	1112.0
Total loans sanctioned by IBRD	16433.0	51180.0	16392.2
percentage share of India	13 %	7.3 %	6.8 %

The IDA credits sanctioned during fiscal (July 1990 - June 1991) totalled \$ 6293 million which shows \$ 771 million as compared to \$ 588 million during the previous year. The projects for which amounts have been sanctioned are shown in the table below :

IDA's Assistance to Inadia - Sectorwise, fiscal year 1989-91

(in millions of U.S dollar)

sector	1989	1990	1991
Agro- industry	297.0	-	262.80
Irrigation and drainage	160.0	150.0	130.0
Education	250.0	235.0	307.1
Population, health & nutrition	113.3	182.5	96.0
Transportation - Highways	80.0	-	-
Area development	-	130.0	-
Industry	-	55.0	31.6
Water supply and sewerage	-	79.9	109.9
Total	900.3	832.4	937.4
Total credit sanctioned by IDA	4933.6	5522.0	6293.3
Percentage share of India	18.2 %	15.1 %	14.9 %

PART TWO

2.1 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Apr.	April
Aug.	August
Bn.	Billion
CRO.	Crores
CCI.	Cement Corporation of India
\$	Dollar
Dec.	December
Feb.	February
IBRD	International Bank For Reconstruction and Development
ICICI	International Credit and Investment Corporation of India
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation.
IMF	International Monetary Fund.
JAN	January
JLY	July
m	million
Mar	March
My	May
Mw	Mega Watt
Nov	November
Oct	October
%	Percentage

Rs	Rupees
SAL	Structural Adjustment Loan
SDR	Standard Drawing Right
Sep	September

NAME OF JOURNALS

Economic Times
Economic Trands
Economic and political weekly
Finacial Express
Indian E
Southern Economics
Times of India

ABBREVIATIONS

Eco.Times/E.T.
Eco.Trnd.
Eco & P
F.Expr
Indian Expr
Southern Eco.
T.India

1. BANKS RESTRUCTURING, POVERTY REDUCTION

Sankaran, Sundram. IBRD restructuring initiated by Preston.
Eco. Times. 28 Oct. 1992, 5: 5-6

World bank president Preston, said about restructuring of banks to reduced poverty in developing countries including India. Supported three fundamental goals, poverty reduction, Human resources, development private sector development and environmentally sustainable development.

2. CAPITALS NORMS, CONVERSATION, FINANCE MINISTER.

Roy, Anjan. Manmohan to meet bank chiefs to discuss capital base norms. Eco. Times. 4 Dec 1992, 1: 3-5

ADB, World bank provided financial assistance for capital base norms \$300m ADB credit line for financial sector reforms programme. World bank do the same.

3. CONSORTIUM AID, POWER SECTOR

Saikia, Santanu. Bakreshwar, Fridabad project costs inflated
Eco. Times. 17Jly. 1993, 20: 3-7.

AID India consortium 1993-94 credit tranche to Indian power sector by 80 percent to 67.6 bn billion yen (Rs 18370)

4. CREDITS, AGRICULTURE REFORM

Srinivasan, Kannan. World bank asks for major reforms. F. Expr.
4 Mar 1991, 1: 2-3

IBRD reiterated Indian government for major reforms in structure of agricultural credit. world bank amplified requirement. Provide agricultural credit.

5. ~~CHAMBAL~~, CEMENT CORPORATION, CHAMBAL

IBRD credit for cement corporation likely. Eco. trnd. 9 (22), 1980, 18

The world bank will extend a credit of \$ 220 million to the cement corporation of India (CCI) for setting up additional capacity of 3 million tonnes. The bank is expected to finance the future project of the corporation at Chambal in Himachal Pradesh and Bundi in Rajasthan. It has also decided to extend loan to the CCI for its expansion scheme at Neemuch in Madhya Pradesh and Yeragunta and Tanpur in Andhra Pradesh.

6. ~~CHAMBAL~~, CONCESSIONAL, PUBLIC SECTOR, SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY

Srinivasan, Kannan. Concessional credit to SSIs may end Soon F. Expr. 27 Feb 1991, 1: 6-8

Explicit recommendation of world bank and IMF that total priority sector lending of public sector banks amounted to Rs.39.418 Cro lent on concessional terms 3.2% of advances, small sector advance about 15% borrowing on concessional terms r range from 10 to 16.5% .

7. ~~CHAMBAL~~, FINANCIAL SECTOR

Srinivasan, Kannan. RBI Chief in Washington for talks on terms. F. Expr. 6 Mar. 1991; 1: 2-5.

Negotiation for \$ 1bn world bank line of credit to Indian financial sector. World bank's precondition has immediate Shock treatment for commercial and development banks.

8. ~~-----~~, OIL INDUSTRIES, ONGC

Punj, Balbir K.; world bank terms for credit to oil industry. F.Expr. 24 Feb 1991; 1: 5-6

World bank arm-twisting India into lifting ban on Japan participation related to oil industry. Bank linked its offer for credit of US \$ 450 m for zero gas flaring project of oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC).

9. ~~-----~~, LOW COST SHARE

A small silver lining. Eco. Times. 32(268); 28 Nov. 1992, 8:1

World bank and donor countries have managed to secure medium term continuity in India's share of low cost Credit from bank's soft loan affiliate, the IDA India get total US \$2.9 b over three years 1993-96.

10. ~~-----~~, RESETTLEMENT, SSP

Sen, Avirook. Tragic dimensions. Sunday. 20(27), 4 Jly 1993, 48.

Independent Review Committee (IRC) of world bank report about resettlement programme on Sardar Sarovar project has nonstarter in Nimad Tribal belt. While 1985 credit and loan agreement.

11. ~~-----~~, RURAL PROJECTS, BIHAR

World bank. Aided rural projects languish. capital. 1984 (4608); 1980; 4

According to agriculture Ministry assessment, world bank assisted in three state projects namely Bihar, Orissa and West

Bengal. Because it does not seem to be progressing. IDA has approved credit of \$ 40 million to Bihar, \$ 20 million to Orissa and \$ 39 million to West Bengal.

12. ~~ELUSIVE~~, TELECOMMUNICATION.

Elusive fibre optics. Eco. Times. 1 Oct 1987; 5:1-2

World bank offer credit of Rs. 450 Cro to department of telecommunications for modernisation programmes. Bank's decision implies standard adopted for selection by India have not been upto mark.

13. COOPERATION FINANCIAL, IDA, BERLIN

Purohit, Radhesyam. West Berlin to host IMF, world bank meetins. Commerce. 157 (4031); 27 Ag 1988;22-

Annual meeting of IMF and world bank being held in Berlin. Both play key role in International monetary corporation. IDA, world bank affiliate provides concessional and interest free loan to poor Countries.

14. DEBTS CRISIS, BOP DIFFICULTIES, SOLUTION ON

Sengupta, Jayshree, Discord among rich prominent. Eco. Times. 6. Apr 1987; 1:2-4.

World bank development committee and IMF interim committee meet for change circumstances. World economy faced new dangerous phase of debt, crisis and balance of payment difficulties. Both committee reach beneficial to health and growth of the economy solution of crisis to provide adequate liquidity with additional allocation of SDR.

15. DEBTS, IMF

Sen, Abhijit. Balanced document the economic survey and the budget. Frontline. 8(16); 3 Aug 1991; 7

Present situation is one where nation has huge debt to service and creditors are unwilling to extend new credit IMF loan \$ 5 billion to \$ 7 billion. This amount cover present debt service obligations for one year.

16. DEBTS INTERNATIONAL, CONDITIONS WITH

Sethi, J.D. International debt: A moral problem Main Stream. 23 Dec 1989; 10

Global debt of less developing countries has crossed 1200 b dollar. Proposed scheme for reduction of burden of debts are sincerely put into operation. International financial system must inevitably increased condition for removing debt burden.

17. DEBTS MANAGEMENT, CONSORTIUM LOAN

Vishwanathan, V.N.; Crisis of debt management in India. Main Stream. 30(7); 7 Dec 1991; 22

India was successfully able to negotiate with aid-India consortium for loan of \$ 6.7 billion for current financial year. \$ 2.2. billion credit to India by IMF.

18. DEBTS REDUCTION, IMF

Sundra, Lowrence. Debt for givenness. Frontline. 8(23), 9 Nov 1991, 45

Debt reduction was possible through selective relief. IMF dictated in the interest of stability in International financial system and IMF accept only debt rescheduling.

19. DEFLATION DOMESTIC, IMF FINANCE MINISTER

Ghosh, Jayati. Finance Minister and fund bank operations. Main Stream. 29(38); 13 Jly 1991; 11

Declared for IMF loan and associate policy package. India get best possible deal. Basic IMF adjustment strategy in form of package which designed to achieve adjustment through domestic deflation and exchange rate devaluations.

20. DEVALUATION, AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Dasgupta, Tapan. Another devaluation avoided. T.India. 15 Oct 1991; 1:2-4

India avoided another dose of devaluation of rupee by restrictive credit policy by IMF and world bank. Bank and fund against any concessional lending and hike in lending rate also covered agriculture. Bank suggested interest rate of 11% for loans upto Rs 7500 in agricultural sector.

21. ~~DEVALUATION~~, DEPRECIATION

Khusro, A.M. Depreciation not devaluation. F. Expr. 2 Jly 1991; 1:2-5

Smallest decline in major currencies from 8.7% to

9.7%. Depreciation should gladden hearts of decision makers at IMF and World bank, denied recommendation devaluation to government.

22. DEVALUATION, IMF ASSISTANCE

Ghosh, Jayati. The great surrender. Frontline. 8(15); 20 Jly 1991; 8:3

Devaluation certainly implies income loss because it increase debt burden in domestic currency terms. Rise real burden of debt if domestic price not rise as much. At this Juncture country surrendered to IMF and it projected finance.

23. DEVELOPMENT, ADB, TIDCO

Sharma, Tyagraj; ADB approached for Rs 350 cro. TIDCO Loan Eco. Times. 9 Nov 1992, 6:7-8

Tamil Nadu government approach loan Rs 350 cro from ADB for Tamil Nadu Industrial development corporation(TIDCO) for development of medium and large scale industry.

24. DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION, RURAL

Umesh, Nila. Education and rural development- III. F. Expr. 4 Jan 1991; 6:3-6

Improved educational prospects including leteracy and opportunities for skill training have direct implications for quality of life. India and other Asian country child mortality lower among literate urban families.

25. DEVELOPMENT, IBRD, NARMADA, SSP

Sankaran, Sundaram. IBRD meeting on assistance to SSP put off to oct 15. Eco. Times 30 sep 1992; 2:2-3

World bank and IDA loan about \$ 675 m for further development of Narmada river basin linked to outcome of bank board's debates on SSP.

26. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, IMF, ADJUSTMENT LAONS

Chandrasekhar, C.P.; Economic drift. Frontline.8(6); 16 March 1991; 20.

Adjustment package insisted upon by IMF to grant loan would built into interim budget. IMF provide \$ 1.8 billion to meet foreign exchange crunch over last few months for economic adjustment.

27. ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, IMF

Chandrasekhar, C.P.; Needed, openness amidst the speculative drift. Frontline. 9(24); 4 Dec 1992; 88

IMF make economic performance and realization of targets by \$ 2.2 billion credit provision. Also with held release third instalments \$ 320 million.

28. ECONOMIC REFORM, BRADY PLAN, DEBT BURDEN

Fidler, Stephen. IMF, World bank identify shortcomings in Brady plan. Eco.Times. 1 May 1990, 4:1-3

Brady plan to lower debt burden of developing countries has not worked well. World bank president urge more resources to finance debt reduction undergo economic reform. IMF and world bank would provide resources to finance these debt reduction programmes.

29. -----, FINANCE MINISTER, AGENDA.

Pragmatic pays. Eco. Times. 22 Jly 1993; 6:1

World bank president cautious about Dr. Manmohan Singh letter which is future agenda for economic reforms. Accordance with finance Minister import weighted tariff will reduced from 47% to average 25%. Average import weighted average tariff come dow from 85.5% 1987-88, world bank estimate 47% today.

30. -----, FINANCIAL HELP.

A want of urgency F.Expr. 22 Jly 1993; 6:1-2

World bank has assured finance minister for strong resolve to pursue course of economic reform and provide the financial support.

31. -----, FINANCIAL SECTOR

Reform by indirection. Eco. Times 18 Dec 1992; 6:1

\$ 300 million loan from ADB for reform in financial sector also requires changes in priority sector.

32. -----, FISCAL AND FINANCIAL

Sankaran, Sundaram. 10th IDA replenishment could be lower than 9th, says Lewis Preston. EoT. 22 Sep 1992; 11:2-5

IDA soft loan of 10th lower than IDA-9. IDA management support for a replenishment that substanteally exceed in seal terms, Macro economic policies. Further reduction in debt and military cuts increase development. Aslo developing countries to sustain their economic reforms and adjustment afforts, including fiscal and financial sector reform, to rehabilitate basic infrastructure.

33. -----, IMF APPROVES.

Muralidharan, Sukumar. Aid India illusions reform and the policies of debt. Frontline. 9(15); 31 Jly 1992; 84.

Aid India consortium aid \$ 7.2 billion and IMF put approval for India's economic adjustment programme. commitment recieved from Aid India consortium and IMF for Balance of Payments supports.

34. ECONOMIC SYSTEM, WORLD BANK/IMF

1-Let us face the reality. F.Express 28 Sep 1987; 5:2-7.

Both world bank and IMF talked about International economic system is facing many pulls from different directions. Both represent mightiest and weakest economic power have lot of conflicting opinion.

35. ECONOMY, NATIONAL, IMF LOANS

Mehta, Jaya. IMF and Indian economy. Main Stream. 29(40); 27 Jly 1991; 7.

IMF announced loan of \$1786 million to India \$ 777 million was granted under first credit and \$ 1009 million under compensatory and contingency financing facilities. Loan paid over five year and rate of interest 9 percent.

36. EMPLOYMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR

Kurup, N.K. India's bold policies appreciated. F. Expr. 16 Oct. 1991; 1:2-4

Economic reform being praised at world Bank-IMF plenary session and to show bold policies of India. World bank called upon developing countries to tap potential of private sector. Private sector can be main source of employment and assist economic management.

37. ENVIRONMENT CROSS SECTORAL ISSUE, INDIA

Policies, procedures and cross-sector issue. World bank technical paper. 1(139); 1991; xv, 227.

Contain information needed to manage the process of environmental assessment according to requirements of world bank operational Directive on environmental assessment. Focussing on policies, procedure and cross sectoral issue.

38. ENVIRONMENT, IMF, PROTECTION WITH

Singh, Kavaljit. IMF loan and environmental burden Main Stream. 30(7); 7 Dec 1991; 13.

Under structural adjustment programme, package was implemented to satisfy conditions for getting \$ 5-7 billion loan from IMF, but fail to include environmental protection and sound natural resource management as an objective IMF involved in adjustment process which have long term social and environmental implications.

39. EXCHANGE RESERVE, GULF IMPACT.

Mukherjee, Alok. Reserves under threat. Frontline. 7(21); 13 Oct 1990; 110.

Because of Gulf crisis Indias foreign exchange reserve position turned from bad to worse and forced to opt loan from IMF for another structural adjustment programme with some controversial conditionalities.

40. EXIM POLICY, EXPORT RESTRICTION.

Singhal, I.C.; World bank pressing for trimmer negative lists in exim policy. E.T. 16 Oct 1992; 1:2-4.

World bank mounted pressure on government to reduce number of items in negative lists in export-import policy 1992-97. Also quantitative restrictions on export of items like cotton, abolish minimum export price. Also to remove other condition like clearance from particular authorities.

41. EXTERNAL DEBTS, FINANCIAL HELP, IMF PROVISION.

Datt, Ruddar. External debt extent and debt trap. Eco.Times. 10 Jly 1989; 5:3-6

Government of India March 1988, world bank Dec 1987, and International bank estimate Rs 55000 cro Rs 60,320 cro and 65,520 cro. respectively. Institute of International finance (IIF) extent debt of foreign countries and put \$ 57.6 billion debt burden on India. IMF loan shows downward from 13% to 6% in 1985, 1989 respectively.

42. — — — — —, IMF SHARE.

Menon, S.M.; Consent to coercion behind the mess. Frontline. 8(15); 20 Jly 1991; 13.

Indian government negotiated a record \$ 5.75 b line of credit to IMF. But IMF share less than 2% of India's total stock of external debt.

43. — — — — —, INCREMENT

Baru, Sanjaya. Profiling India's external debt. E.T. 10 Sep 1992; 8:2-6.

RBI annual report for 1991-92 estimate India's total external debt US \$ 68.67 b on the contrary world bank in Economic memorandum submitted Aid India consortium, estimated US \$ 74 b. Bank has also forecast 1996-97 would increase US \$ 93 billion for debt.

44. FINANCE, CAPITAL MARKET,

Kurup, N.K. G-24 for easier access to rich nation's Capital markets. F.Expr. 12 Oct 1991; 1:2-4

Meeting of 24 countries including India to provide great access to financial and capital markets.

45. ~~IMF~~, IMF, RAILWAYS

Fernandes, George. Implementing IMF guidelines. Main Stream. 31(17); 6 Mar 1993;7

IMF ordering railway finance. Eight plan finalised after IMF's structural adjustment, had visualised a budgetary support of 20% to railway's plan has reduced to 14.7% for 1993-94.

46. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, ADB, CONCESSIONAL

Prabhu, A.N.; Money in the bank. E.T. 2 My 1990; 7:1-2

Both India and China are eligible for special concessional assistance under ADB. Indias share dropped from 40% in 1970's to about 15%. US and some other countries criticise ADB for focusing its lending on the public not private section. India particular target of criticism.

47. ~~IMF~~, BOP, STARVATION

Chossudovsky, Michel. Feeding on poverty: India under IMF rule. Frontline. 9 Oct. 1992; 108.

IMF programme directly affects livelihood of several hundred millions people. Which faces chronic starvation. IMF to provide debt of more than \$ 80 billion and also to alleviate its balance of payments difficulties, reduce fiscal deficit and relieve inflationary pressure.

48. ~~IMF programme~~, CONCESSIONAL

Dudya, Vijay. Concessional aid must continue. Capital. 196(4827); 1 Apr. 1986; 3

India largest recipient of concessional aid from IDA, soft loan affiliate of world Bank. India's share of IDA aid dwindled from 40% to 22%. In the recent meeting india urged case for concessional aid strongly but no firm assurances seem to have been forthcoming.

49. ~~IMF programme~~, CONSORTIUM, INDIA

Joshi, B.K.; Consortium pledges \$ 2.3 billion aid to India. Times Ind. 10 Je 1978, 1: 7-8

Aid India consortium has pledged aid totally \$2.3 billion to India for 1978-79 about \$ 200 million more than the last year.

50. ~~IMF programme~~, CONSORTIUM, UNUTILISED DISBURSTMENT, CUT OFF.

Criminal neglect. F.Expr. 5 Jly 1993; 6:1-2

AID India consortium at Paris meeting voice over

unutilised aid up to \$ 18.5 bn. This has been sore area with world bank warn to cut special account disbursement.

51. ~~Foreign aid in India's development-I~~, DEVELOPMENT.

Shah, Manubhai. Foreign aid in Indias development-1. Eastern Eco. 49(8); 1967; 341-42 345.

World bank provide first instalment of economic assistance to India in 1947. In 1958 world bank took initiative to form the aid India for the second plan projects.

52. ~~Foreign aid in India's development-II~~, DEVELOPMENT

Shah, Manubhai. Foreign aid in Indias development-II Eastern Eco. 49(9); 1967; 386, 389-90.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association, provided loans and credits to India by Rs 744.2 crores. Out of which Rs 529.0 crores had only been utilized.

53. ~~Foreign aid in India's development-III~~, EFF

Sankaran, Sundaram. Donors keen to maintain India's share of IDA assistance. Eco. Times. 20 Sep 1992; 4:2-7

India likely emerge 15% share of IDA assistance and getting additional EFF(Extended Fund Facility) and ESAF (Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility) from IMF and the World bank.

54. ~~World Bank~~, FERTILISER SECTOR, CONDITIONAL

Gupta, Manoranjana. World bank terms for resuming aid to fertiliser sector. F.Expr. 11 My 1991; 1:2-4

World bank offer conditional resumption of aid to fertilizer sector. Banks offer fund Rs 2400 cro expansion schemes of two premier fertilizer companies in cooperative sector.

55. ~~World Bank~~, GHAGHAR RIVER

Rathee, C.R.; World bank may finance drainage system to channelise Ghaghar river. E.T. 19 Aug 1993; 9:1-4

Finance strategic north-western drainage system to channelise Ghaghar river that cause flood in Punjab, Haryana Rajasthan.

56. ~~AIDS FISHERIES~~ FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, IBRD, ~~FISHERIES~~

Pande, Jyoti. IBRD aid sought for deep-sea fisheries. Eco.Times. 24 Oct 1992; 8:1-4

World bank funds for development of deep-sea fisheries in India. Bank to finance proposal made by Food and Agriculture Organisation of united nation for India.

57. ~~World Bank~~, IBRD/IDA.

Srinivas Raghavan, T.C.A.; Foreign aid 1975-80. Eastern Eco. 76(4); 1981; 239-42

International Development Association and International bank for reconstruction and development providing financial assistance to India, during 1975-80. IDA provided Rs 3174.39 cro. and IBRD contributed loan with Rs 967.05 cro.

58. ~~IBRD, ICICI~~, IBRD, ICICI -

IBRD loan for ICICI. Economic Trend. 9, 11; 1980;11.

World bank approval of \$ 100 loan to industrial credit and investment corporation of India for high priority industrial projects.

59. ~~IBRD, ICICI~~, IBRD, ICICI

IBRD aid to ICICI. Economic Trends. 10, 19; 1981; 13

The world bank has sanctioned a \$ 150 m credit to the ICICI (Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation) Bank has stipulated that the IFCI should raise a matching \$150 million from the International monetary market. The average interest cost of \$ 300 million loan will be 12 percentage.

60. ~~IBRD, LOANS ADJUSTMENT, ESAF~~, IBRD, LOANS ADJUSTMENT, ESAF

Ghosh, Arun. Crucial questions on IMF conditionalities. Frontline. 8(26); 3 Jan. 1992; 97.

IBRD (Integreted Bank for Rural Development) approves \$ 900 m loan including \$ 500 m structural adjustment loan(SAL)

for India. Also expected loan under Enhanced structural Adjustment Facility(ESAF) which would be \$ 7 to 9 billion from IMF and world bank.

61. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~, IBRD, MACRO ECONOMIC REFORM.

Sankaran, Sundram. Poor use Threatens IBRD aid prospects. Eco.Times. 16 Sep 1992; 1:4-5 4:1-4.

According to world bank India faces threat of reduction assistance for failure to utilise \$ 20 b external finance. Bank annual report was very positive for present govt's macro-economic reform.

62. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~, IBRD, POWER GENERATION, FARAKKA.

IBRD aid for India. Economic Trend. 9, 10; 1980; 31

India will get financial aid of \$ 600 million from the world bank to help boost up power generation in the country. A part of the aid would be invested towards construction of a Super-thermal power plant at Farakka, having a installed capacity of 2000 MW. of power.

63. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~, IBRD, PROBLEMS.

Sahney, M.; IBRD proposal will cause serious problems. F.Express 12 Sep 1987; 4:1-4

World bank recent report, dismantling India's regulations on priority sector lending and preferential interest rates and

suggest introduction of direct budget subsidies Bank understand present approach and serious damage to banking service and portfolio quality.

64. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~, IDA, CONCESSIONAL

Sankaran, Sundaram. IDA may give \$ 2.9b to India. Eco. Times. 27 Nov 1992; 4:6-8.

India likely to get \$ 2.9b from IDA, the world bank soft loan affiliate for three years. India's growing debt burden and increasing debt service ratio, annual concessional assistance at the rate of \$ 1 billion.

65. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~, IFC, DEVELOPMENT

Selvam, M. IFC and third world development F.Expr. 1 Jly 1993; 7: 1-6

IFC(International finance corporation) affiliate of world bank committed to promote development of third world economics. It is long associated with private sector in India. IFC made nine investment in India, amounting to \$ 11 mn.

66. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~, IMF, CCFF

Baru, Sanjaya. IMF asks India to put house in order Eco.Times. 18 Dec 1990; 1: 2-5

India likely to obtain US \$ 600 m(Rs1080 cro) under Modified compensatory and contingency financing facility(CCFF). World bank and IMF support CCFF and take favourable stand.

67. _____, _____, CCFF.

Bhattacharya, A.K.; Aid dilemma. Eco.Times. 19 Nov 1990;
8: 6-7

India now eligible for assistance from IMF. India may get only \$ 400-450 million assistance under CCFF (Contingency and Compensatory Financing Facility) India has expected around \$ 1 b from CCFF.

68. _____, _____, EFF

Sundra, Lowrence. Indian burden. Frontline. 8(23); 9 Nov 1991;
47.

Approval of new economic policies great gain for the country. End of Bangkok meetings, India could expect from IMF by \$ 7 billion under extended fund facility (EFF). World bank annually aid \$ 3 billion to \$ 4 billion for next three to four years.

69. _____, _____, CDR SHARE.

Bhattacharya, A.K.; IMF likely to clear \$ 640 m by Nov-end as targets are met. Eco.Times. 2 Nov 1992; 1:2-5

IMF approve release of 460 m SDR (\$ 640 m) to India for that Indian government met all targets that were set for september end quarter till 1992-93.

70. ~~EL~~ INFLCW UNUTILISED

Bhatia, Sneh lata. States demand return of foreign projects aids ~~27~~ 27 Oct 1992; 22:1-3

World Bank ask the finance officials about state plan 1993-94 and the central assistance. Bank and IMF are upset over failure of Indian govt. to utilised aid in pipelines.

71. ~~EL~~ IPCL

Goel, Amit. IPCL plant may get world Bank funds. E.T. 24 Nov 1990; 14:7-8.

World bank funds likely to be diverted for reconstruction of Nagothane plant of Indian Petrochemical Corporation Limited (IPCL).

72. ~~EL~~ IDA, DEVELOPMENT

Rawat, Edvin. World bank assistance to India: An evaluation. Southern Eco. 18(9); 1979, 21-22

In 1978 India recieved \$ 1281.5 million form the world bank and its affiliate IDA(International Development Association). This huge amount was devoted to agricultural and rural development \$ 664.5 million, telecommunication \$120 million, Industrial development finance companies \$ 105 million, electricity power \$ 305 million and urban development in Calcutta \$ 87 million.

73. ~~EL~~ MINI, HYDRO SCHEME, IRRIGATION

Vishwanath, T.S. World bank plan to fund mini-hydro schemes. Eco.Times. 6 Je 1990; 1:1-4

Bank bilateral and energy sector management assistance programme(ESMAP) of mini hydro schemes. It is related four irrigation storage structures.

74. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~, NARMADA.

Sankaran, Sundaram. Preston supports aid for Narmada project. Eco.Times. 23 Oct 1992; 2:7-8

World bank president strongly support of bank staying with Sardar Sarovar Project(SSP) Preston rejected demand to cancel loan and get out of project.

75. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~, NHAVA SHEVA

World bank, ADB aid for ports, roads likely. Eco. Times. 14 Feb 1990; 6:3-5

World bank and Asian Development Bank will help development roads, ports in eight plan. \$ 1,000 cro Nhava Sheva port was completed and remain to improve Calcutta, Bombay port etc.

76. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~, POOR COUNTRIES.

The same orchestration. F.Expr. 14 Oct 1991; 6:1-2

Author experss about IMF and world bank meeting of 1991, that rich nation should have positive approach to problems of the poor countries with the help of financial assistance.

77. ~~ALL INDIA POWER SECTOR~~, POWER SECTOR, NTPC

Gupta, Manoranjana. Projects to be posed on region-wise basis. F.Expr. 2 Oct 1991; 1:2-4

World bank softing attitude towards power sector. Power Minister to pose projects to Bank for assistance on regional wise basis. Western and South regions posed but eastern and nothern regions excluded from bank's assistance. Provide \$ 575 m that suspended to NTPC , \$ 200 m and for power finance corporation. Now resuming suspended loan of \$ 375 m for NTPC's Farakka III regional transmission system.

78. ~~PROGRAMMES~~, PROGRAMMES, ADJUSTMENT

Aid and Strings. F.Expr. 3 My 1991; 8:1-2

Express that amount of emergency aid would becoming and in negotiations for substantial assistance, conditionality and adjustment programmes were gaining wider acceptance.

79. ~~IBRD, RESTRUCTURE, HMT~~, IBRD, RESTRUCTURE, HMT.

Kaushal, Neeraj. HMT, two others to be restructured with IBRD aid. E.T. 15 Nov 1990; 1:5-6

World bank to restructure the public sector capital goods industry. Additional investment needed for restructuring would be automatically coming from world bank expected world bank loans of around Rs 200 cro.

80. ~~STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT, SARDAR SAROVAR.~~ STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT, SARDAR SAROVAR.

IBRD assistance for SSP in the balance. Eco.Times. 24 Sep 1992; 6:2-5

Three key issue in meeting namely, support for continuation of current concessional lending to India, support for structural adjustment lending, continued backing for controversial Sardar Sarovar Project were expected to have raised.

81. ~~SSP~~ SSP

Raman, Sunil. Protests continue as IBRD schedules meet on SSP. Eco. Times. 19 Sep 1992; 2:2-6

World bank meeting on assistance to Sardar Sarovar Project scheduled, the anti-dam protests continue in Baroda and Bharauch distt. Gujarat and part of M.P.

82. ~~TELECOM, MNC's~~ TELECOM, MNC's

Cherian, V.K. Telecom MNCs for global fund agency. F.Expr. 6 Jly 1993; 1:6-7

Financial aid available to telecom sector from International funding agencies like world bank was abysusally low. Banks loan for telecom development was low as 2% of total and package.

83. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, THIRD WORLD, BOP, PROBLEM OF

Surendra, Lawrence. Little scope for hope. Frontline. 8(23); 9 Nov 1991; 43

Annual meeting of board of governors IMF and world bank consider issue of third world debt including India. IMF assistance for balance of payment(BOP) problems.

84. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, WORLD BANK, FINANCE MINISTER,

Swaminathan, S (and) Aiyar, Anklesaria. \$ 79 m in first instalment likely. T. India. 14 Oct 1991; 1:4-7

IMF gave India more than \$ 600 million from compensatory financing facility and \$ 300 million or more in its second instalment. By finance minister's negotiation IMF \$ 2.2 and \$ 500 m to \$ 600 m from world bank for structural adjustment loan.

85. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, UNUTILISED

Dread of a Salesman. Eco. Times. 32(199); 20 Sep 1992;6:1

World bank recently warned some \$ 206 worth of external aid to India in still unutilised and future order might be cut.

86. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, WORLD BANK/IDA, L

Kamath, M.V.; New record in aid to India by world bank and IDA. Times Ind. 14 Je 1975; 4:7-8

During ending the fiscal year June 30, 1975, world bank and international development association provide loan to India of \$ 840 million. It reach a new record.

87. FINANCIAL INSTITUTION, AGENCIES INTERNATIONAL

Dattagupta, Indrani. Coping with contradictions. Eco.Times. 10 Sep. 1992; 9:1-6

External debt statistics computed by government of India by RBI and International agencies like world bank and IMF. Bank for International settlement. Debt ratio different like for the fiscal year 1990-91, World bank debt lable shows debt service to 26.8

88. FINANCIAL INSTITUTION, AGENCIES INTERNATIONAL

Sankaran, Sundaram. India an emerging tiger. IMF chief. Eco.Times. 26 Sep 1992; 1:5-7.

Strong endorsement of Indian economic reform programmes by IMF, World bank and Asian Developmebt bank. India has also assured of financial backing for its medium-term reforms next year.

89. FINANCIAL INSTITUTION, LOANS, CONDITION WITH

Rathee, C.R.; World bank puts up red signal for jaffer Sharief. Eco.Times. 11 Oct 1992; 1:1-5.

World bank strongly disapproved manner in which Railways were procuring 3-phase 6,000 hp Ac locomotives. Bank loans depend on conditions.

90. FINANCIAL INSTITUTION, LONG TERM LOAN, HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Kamath, M.V.; India stand to gain substantially from IDA decision. Times Ind. 27 Jly 1970, 7:1-2

World bank affiliate to raise \$ 813 million laon every year to the underdeveloped nations. of which India has got more credit. IDA gave nearly \$ 1265 million or 45.6% of all credit to India. This credit based long-term low interest loan. IDA started with \$ 60 million credit for highway construction and unprovement to India.

91. FINANCIAL INSTITUTION, THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

Pal, Mahendra. World bank and the third world countries of Asia. New Delhi, National publishing house, 1985, 407

Major portion devoted to world bank's operations in developing countries of Asia. Critically examines evolution organizational structure, financial resources and objective of banks. Author concluded world bank remained centralised institution.

92. FINANCIAL SECTOR, REFORMING

Roy, Anjan. World bank for tightening bank provisioning norms. Eco.Times. 12 Aug 1993; 22:1-3

World bank mission on financial sector reforms, tightening provisioning norms for banks. Public sector banks make provision over Rs 10,000 cro.

93. FINANCIAL SECTOR, SOCIAL WELFARE, REFORMS

In a tight spot. F.Expr. 9 Aug 1993; 6:1-2

Given world banks perceptions about financial sector reform, seeking removal of mechanism of minimum lending rate for banks and significant changes in treasury bills regime. Banks concern for social welfare, and fiscal correction, not object strongly for slow progress of New Delhi.

94. FINANCIAL SECTOR, WORLD BANK/IMF

Roy, Anjay. New mechanism for recovering bad bank debts on the cards. Eco.Times. 8 Oct 1992; 1:2-4

New mechanism for recovery of sticky loans in due to introduced by end of current month part of programme for restructuring the financial sector IMF, world bank experts insisted balance sheets of public sector banks be clear.

95. FISCAL DEFICIT, COMMITMENTS.

Ramachandran, K.S. Supporting reform process. F.Expr. 29 Jly 1993; 7:5-8.

There is commitment to reducing fiscal deficit to four percent of GDP or less in 1994-95 and still lower level in subsequent years.

96. FISCAL IMBALANCE, REDUCTION OF

India should reduce domestic fiscal imbalance, says IBRD.
Eco.Times. 1 Mar 1990; 6:1-4

World bank recommended India should further reduce its domestic fiscal imbalances limiting growth of current expenditure and improving buoyancy of revenues.

97. FUNDS ALLOCATION, CONDITION WITH

Kurup, N.K. Defence outlay cut not to be conditionality for loan. F.Expr. 18 Oct 1991; 1:2-5

Allocation of resources of seeking countries must not consider defence budget by world bank-IMF and allocation of fund necessary to meet priorities.

98. FUNDS RESTRUCTURING, COAL SECTOR

Bhatia, Sneh lata. IBRD holding talks on restructuring coal sector Eco.Times. 18 Dec 1992; 1:6-7.

World bank accord high priority in funding Indian coal sector and Rs 1500 cro for restructuring coal sector.

99. GULF CRISIS, PRICES HIKES.

Chandraseshar, C.P. The third shock. Frontline. 7(13) 13 Oct 1990; 108.

Swollen oil import bill caused by Gulf crisis is hitting India. Additional balance constitutes gap in BOP that needs finance. India approaches towards world bank shows some significant achievement.

100. IBRD, HEALTH, CRITICISM

Sankaran, Sundaram. World bank flays health-care system
Eco.Times. 7 Jly 1993; 9:2-5.

World bank with sharm criticism of health care system in world. President of bank have parts of strategy. Bank to to move in health improvement field. Bank lending for health grown four fold from \$ 300 m to over \$ 1.5 b.

101. IBRD INCETIVES CAPITALS GOODS SECTOR, POLICIES

Bhattacharya, A.K. IBRD urged incentives for capital goods sector. Eco.Times. 18 Jan 1990; 1:6-8,6:3-6

World bank called intermediate term policy package for Indian capital goods sector to provide clear and consistant incentives for economically efficiant production, discourage new investment and encourage restructuring of non-competitive units.

102. IBRD, PIC

Sankaran, Sundaram. IBRD to set up information centre. Eco.Times. 21 Jly 1993; 3:1-2

World bank planning to establish public information center(PIC). Banks accordingly informed sources plans to mke available to the public following documents.

103. IDA SHARE, SSP

Sankaran, Sundaram. F M meets preston, Japanes Minister.
22 Sep 1992; 6:2-3

Finance Minister launched intensive diplocompain with dey donors, both bilateral and multilateral Indias share 15% in tenth replenishment of IDA. To keep bank in Sardar Sarovar Project.

104. IMF/ BOP INTERNATIONAL BANK, INTEREST REGULATION

Proof of the pudding. F.Expr. 3 Jly 1991; 6:1-2

Author deals impressive record of industrial production can daubt significant improving BOP position in current financial year. World bank-IMF loan of \$ 7 bn.

105. IMF/INTERNATIONAL BANK, BOP, OIL INTEREST REGULATION

Baru, Sanjaya. More needs to be done, says world bank official. Eco.Times. 19Dec 1990; 1:1-5,6:3-6

Indian government decision to increase oil prices to domestic consumers say at the world bank by regional vice-president. Bank's vice president was not unduly concerned about recent decline in India's credit. Immediate action to tackle BOP impact of oil crisis. Emphasise on \$ 12.5 bn remain unutilized as undisbursed loan and aid assistance from bank of which \$ 4.5 bn would be IDA assistance.

106. IMF/INTERNATIONAL BANK, BOP, INTEREST REGULATION

Chandrasekhar, C.P.; Desperate remedies toeing the IMF line.
Frontline 8(15); 20 July 1991; 4

Present government ensure effective measure on income and employment will disastrous. Price paid largely by those whose were not responsible for Indias BOP crunch. All this, in order to render successful IMF type strategy. IMF loan permits easy short-run resolution of liquidity crunch and decision can have medium and long term consequences.

107. IMF/INTERNATIONAL BANK, BOP, INTEREST REGULATION

Freedom for banks. E.Expr. 30 May 1991; 6:1-2

Demand to regulate interest rates for banks and public financial institution. With union finance Ministry negotiating with IMF and world bank for substantial credit to help if tide over BOP position.

108. IMF/INTERNATIONAL BANK, PROSPECT.

Panandikar, S.G.; IMF and International Bank: their present position and prospects. Commerce. 83(2134); 1991, 1058-60

IMF performance shows poor but International bank has done well. So far as loan is concern the bank has given loan of \$ 1097 million to member countries of this amount India recieved by a share of \$ 63 million.

109. IMF, MACROECONOMIC TARGET, CONDITION WITH

Samal, Kishor C.; IMF guided exercise for multinationals and middle class. Main Stream. 31(20); 27 Mar. 1993; 17

IMF put condition on India for loan. IMF satisfied governments fulfilling macro economic targets before re-leasing instalment. It released 1993 instalment of loan to India amounting to \$ 316 billion for five macro economic targets.

110. IMPORT CURBS, IMF

Chandrasekhar, C.P.; The inevitable import curbs. Frontline. 8(7); 30 Mar 1991; 113.

March this year through \$1.8 billion line of IMF Government announced various measures to meet the situation.

111. INSTITUTIONS FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC REFORM, SSP

Complacency won't do. Eco.Times. 32(208); 29 Sep 1992; 8:1

IMF and world bank meeting identifiable four goal of economic diplomacy. Ist support of economic reform. Support from key donors institution, secured IMF support for India for enhanced structural adjustment facility and finally secured bank support for Sardar Sarovar Irrigation Project.

112. INSTITUTIONS, FINANCIAL, LOANS DEBT ADJUSTMENT

Rajan, M.S.; Need for a new freedom "Freedom from foreign debt." Mainstream. 31(26); 8 My 1993; 17.

World financial institutions and some developed nations offering huge amounts of loans to India for freedom of foreign debt.

113. INSTITUTIONS, FINANCE MULTILATERAL

Bhalla, V.K. The development perspective of Indian economy F.Expr. 28 Apr 1991; 11:4-8

Indian economy undergone significant transformation in recent year. External finance from multilateral financial institutions and official development assistance from friendly countries with condition. Disbursed loans from world bank IDA, Japan. IBRD and IDA pledging \$ 2.8 bn.

114. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCIAL, ICICI

Gurumurthy Gowri and Srinivasan, Kannan. ICICI disclosure inadequate. F.Expr. 12 Feb 1991; 1:6-8

World bank specified that ICICI(Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India) should have meeting objective or Issue, if three financial institution are get US \$ 400 m. Word bank estimates 15% of ICICI's portfolio.

115. INVESTMENTS MULTILATERAL, CREDITS CONCESSIONAL, IDA

Mehta, Balraj. From IDA to MIGA. Capital. 197(4835); 15 Ag. 1986; 22

World bank will put in motion the multilateral investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). It mark a significant step in changing role and style of world bank operations IDA designed to institutionalise flow of officer development aid in the form of concessional credit to developing contries especially low income contries.

116. LENDING, IDA, PHILOSOPHY

Dell, Sidney. The world bank: II Reconsidering the philosophy Eco.Times. 8 Mar 1990; 9:3-6

Capability of Bank to assume full measure of responsibilities in circumstances of 1990's. depend on massive increase in IDA (International Development Association) and regular financing capabilities. Bank lending capacity could be stabilised or even reduced and institution concentrate on important function.

117. LENDING, PRIORITY SECTOR, REDUCE OF

Dasgupta, Sunit. Banks may reduce priority sector lending F.Expr. 18Jly 1991; 1:2-5

Refinance on priority lending might be lowered as result of expected move to cut credit deposit ration(CDR) of commercial banks. World bank fiat on further increase of. Statutory liquidity and cash reserve ratio which basically programme oriented to priority sector areas.

118. LOANS, ADB , ENERGY, CONCESSIONAL RURAL

Kurup, N.K. Need for concessional loans to improve energy efficiency. F.Expr. 18 Oct 1991; 10:2-4

Washington based International institute for energy conservation (IIEC) recommended World bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide concessional loan to India to improve energy efficiency of industrial units. World bank and ADB loan to India to build capacity utilization to integrated rural programme and to make end use energy efficiency.

119. ~~Water, Air~~, CONTROL POLLUTION.

Badarinath, K.A. \$200 m ADB grant likely for pollution control. F.Expr. 11 Sep 1991; 1:6

\$ 200 m assistance from ADB in pipe line for project to control industrial pollution. As world bank project fund will be primarily used for treating pollutants effluent from agro-based industries.

120. ~~Water, Air~~, CONTROVERSIES

Joseph, Tony. A fund of controversy. Eco.Times. 3 My 1990; 1:1-8

ADB annual meeting was in turmoil. Bone of contention was ; Size of sixth Asean Develop , Soft loan arm of ADB.

121. ~~India, India~~, REFORM PACKAGES FAULTS RECTIFICATION

Bhattacharya, A.K.; \$ 500 m loan unlikely as IBRD finds faults with reforms. Eco.Times. 22 Dec 1992; 1:6-7 4:2-3.

India has hope of getting \$500 m financial sector adjustment loan from W. bank in near future. This as reforms package same \$ 300 m financial sector programme loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB)

122. ~~India, India~~, RESTRUCTURING. FINANCE INTERNATIONAL, INDIA

Muralidharan, Sukumar. Command performance. the made to order financial reforms. Frontline. 10(12); 18 Je 1993; 91.

Indias financial sector reforms by Asian Development Bank(ADB). Its comitment of \$300 million towards support of financial sector restructuring. World bank provide \$500 million for structural adjustment loan and affiliated international development association(IDA)

123. ~~India, India~~, SOCIAL SECTOR, STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT

Borrowed buoyancy. Eco. Times. 21 Dec 1992, 6:1

Indias foreign exchange reserves have gone up by nearly US \$1 billion. IMF release two tranches \$640 million, Asian Development Bank(ADB) released \$ 150 m for first support for India's financial sector reform and world bank release \$ 200 m as first tranche of structural adjustment loan for social sector programmes and National Renewal Fund.

124. ~~LEED~~, CANCELLATION CORPORATION, MUNICIPAL, BOMBAY.

Deshpande, Charudatta. World bank cancels loan to Bombay Municipal Corporation. Eco. Times. 19 Nov 1990; 6:2-4

World bank decision to cancel a loan to Bombay Municipal Corporation (BMC) for Ambition Water Supply and Sewerage Project. World bank extended \$ 196 m for cheme.

125. ~~LEED~~, CORPORATIONS, CONTAINER

Chandra, Girish. \$200 m loan offered to container corporation. F. Expr. 14 Mar 1990; 1:6-8

World bank express to offer loan of \$ 200 m to container corporation of India (Concor) for various development. Funds required for purchase of containers, handling equipment and machinery, development of new Island container depots.

126. ~~LEED~~, EFF, ESAF, REFORMS, ECONOMICAL

Sankaran, Sundaram. IBRD approves thrust of reforms additional EFF, ESAF loan likely. Eco. Times. 19 Dec 1992; 18:1-6

World bank, IMF send two positive signal to India that India's economic reforms and bank's lending strategy involving total lending of about \$ 3 bn and Additional medium loan \$ 3 bn. From Extended fund facility (EFF) and concessional enhance structural adjustment facility.

127. ~~LOANS~~, ELECTRICITY, SEB SUSPENSION

Gupta, Manoranjana. World bank sets Sep. 30 dead line for compliance with condition. F.Expr. 6 Sep 1991; 1:2-6

World bank dead line for corrective measure taken by state electricity board (SEB), failing which it has threatened to suspend loan US \$1520 m to power sector.

128. LOANS EXTENDED, TRANSPORT, INFLOW

Reddy, Narendra. Pipeline evaluation shifted to transport dept. F.Expr. 6 Nov 1989; 1:2-4

Continuing controversy over Kandla to Bhatinda pipeline, railway have secured over ministry of petroleum. Agreement with world bank had signed for pipe line and extend loan of Rs 500 cro.

129. LOANS, FSPL, STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT, FINANCIAL SECTOR REFORM, INDIA.

Muralidharan, Sukumar. The question of precedence. Frontline. 10(12); 18 Je 1993; 92

Documents available in public domain for financial sector reforms programme. World bank recommended structural adjustment loan (SAL) \$ 250 million to India. ADB recommended financial sector programme loan (FSPL) of \$ 300 million.

130. LOANS, ICICI, CONDITIONS TERMS

Srinivasan, Kannan. World bank sets terms for ICICI. F.Expr. 16 Jan 1991; 1:7-8

Condition agreed by government to obtain \$400 m World bank loan for term-lending institutions including ICICI (Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India). Assistance whittled down \$ 1 bn because of government refuse to accept extension of terms.

131. ~~1955~~, ICICI PROLIETS, INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL IMPORTED
World bank loan to ICICI. Commerce. 90, 2289; 1955; 10

World bank provided loan of \$10 million to the industrial credit and investment corporation of India. This has been provided for the purchase of imported material, equipment and services needed to carry out private industrial project financed by the corporation.

132. ~~1954~~, IFCI,

World bank loan to IFCI. Commerce. 88, 2255; 1954; 901

India's effort was to get \$8 million from world bank for industrial financial corporation. Total amount utilised by IFCI, which was granted by the world bank .

133. ~~1992~~, IFC, ELECTRICITY, INDUSTRIAL, USE OF

Sankaran, Sundaram, Third world needs \$1 tr for elctricity.
Eco. Times. 29 Sep 1992; 7:6-7

Developing countries need \$ 1 trillion finance
expected capital expenditure on electricity in coming decade

according to International Finance Corporation (IFC), the private sector arm of world bank. World bank currently financing \$ 26 annually. Bank paying more attention toward efficiency in industrial use of electricity specifically and energy in general.

134. LOANS, IMF, CONDITIONS WITH

Kuldip Nayar. Eleven steps to IMF temple. Sunday. 9(13); 1981; 8-9.

IMF has approved loan of \$5 billion to India. But the fund put forward certain conditions like measure to step up imports, removal of subsidies to extent possible revision of power tariffs etc.

135. ———, ———, CONDITION WITH

More for butter, less for guns. F.Expr. 7 My 1991; 8:1-2

Author States about meeting of IMF and World bank about military expenditure which more than education and health. Loan conditionality of IMF and world bank makes under its structuring lending programme.

136. ———, ———, DEVALUATION.

Devaluation and IMF loan: Leading economist's alternative view. Main Stream. 29(38); 13 Jly 1991; 3

Structural adjustment along with some academics and close observers of economic scene. Brings viewpoint on devaluation and IMF loan.

137. LOANS, IMF, DISASTRUS

Menon, S.M.; The IMF bail-out. Frontline. 8(6); 16 Mar 1991; 22.

By 1991, IMF loan carries intimations of calamity. When country went in for record fund loan a decade ago. It had positive action plan. But policy is shambles.

138. ~~LOANS, IMF~~, EFF PROGRAMS.

Sankaran, Sundram. IMF team to hold EFF loan talks next month. Eco.Times. 29 Sep 1992; 1:5-6

Indias request for extended fund facility (EFF) and enhanced structural adjustment facility loan in support of medium term programme by the world bank and IMF.

139. LOANS, IMF, GENERAL

Baru, Sanjaya. IMF team coming next week to discuss loan. Eco.Times. 3 Dec 1992; 24:1-3.

Indias support under Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facilities (ESAF) and Extended fund facility (EFF). Both programme will begin from Apr. 1993 and IMF expected to offer \$ 7 billion to India.

140. LOANS, IMF, HUMAN SOURCE DEVELOPMENT.

Maheshwari, S.C. Loan from the IMF: Is it a red rag? E.Eco. 77(18); 1981; 805-806.

New dealing between international monetary fund and

government of India. Money borrowed from IMF is utilized for improving peoples who live below poverty line.

141. LOANS, IMF, PAYMENTS BALANCES

Patnaik, Prabhat. A money lender's rates. Sunday. 9(23); 1981; 12-14 16-17

IMF loan of SDR's 5 billion was important decision for India. But this step cant be considered as a solution to meet balance of payment problems of the country. Thus create disasterous consequences in the economy.

142. LOANS IMF PAYMENTS, CONDITION WITH

Chelliah, Raja. Only option for adjustment. Frontline. 8(6); 16 Mar 1991; 25

India is on edge of precipice as far as the external payments. position is concerned and there are no option but to approach IMF, granting large laon with condition.

143. LOANS, IRRIGATION SUSPENSION

Gupta, Manoranjan. World bank suspends finding. F.Expr. 4 Jan 1991; 1:1-2-6

World bank dedided to suspend disbursement of committed aid 200 m SDRS (\$285.7 m) to three major irrigation projects in the state like Madhya Pradesh Major irrigation, Haryana irrigation and Maharashtra composite irrigation project.

144. LOANS, LONG TERM, POWER SECTOR

Sankaran, Sundaram. \$ 300 m IBRD loan for power sector likely. Eco.Times. 12 Mar 1993; 3:1

World bank planning loan of \$ 300 m to help establish private sector power development fund to provide long term loan \$20 m for other project for power sector regulation, financial, legal aspects of contract negotiations for power purchase and sale.

145. -----,IBRD,RECYCLED

Bhattacharya, A.K.; IBRD puts conditions for recycled loan Eco.Times. 29 Dec 1992; 1:4-7.

World bank ask for maintain its social sector outlay to India. It is part condition to sanction of \$ 500 m loan approved by international Development Association (IDA) for recycling funds allocation and also meet external financial gap around \$3 bn annually in next three years.

146. -----, --- REFORMS. ECONOMICAL TRADE SECTOR.

Sundram, Sankaran. IBRD approves \$ 300 million loan. Eco.Times. 26 Je 1993; 1:2-3

World bank sent a strong signal of support to Indias macro-economic reforms by approving a \$ 300 million trade sector loan to India. Banks lending strategy to India involving a lending of more than \$ 2.5 million a year over next two or three years is on the track.

147. ~~LEND~~, SSP, NARMADA SUSPENSION

Sankaran, Sundaram. World bank may suspend loan for Sardar Sarovar. Eco.Times. 16 Sep 1992; 2:2-3

World bank considering suspending disbursements on loan for \$ 3 billion SSP. Again bank consider total cost of project \$ 3 billion and lend India \$ 450 million.

148. ~~LEND~~, NPTC'S, EXCHANGE CRUNCH

Srinivas, Aslam. World bank loans NPTC's steps to avoid conditions? T. Ind. 18 oct 1991; 9:7-8

World bank seen some public sector units (PSUs) faced foreign exchange crunch, NTPC has cautious route for future loan negotiation. Staff transfer from NTPC to NPTC, bank comit \$ 2 million.

149. LOANS, FLANS, SECTORAL, ADJUSTMENT

Bhattacharya, A.K.; New IBRD sectoral adjustment plan for fast disbursing loans. Eco.Times. 4 Nov 1992; 1:2-5.

World bank identified new sectoral adjustment programme for India and linked with trade policy adjustment Agreement \$ 500 m for National Renewal Fund (NRF). It release \$1.16 b during 1992-93 for standard programme.

150. LOANS, PRIVATE SECTOR

Swaminathan, S (and) Aiyar, Anklesala. WB studying feasibility T.Ind. 18 Oct 1991; 1:6-8

151. LOANS PROJECTS, NARMODA RESETTLEMENT

Sharma, Pranjal. Narmada project up the creek : its financial viability is questioned again. Ind. Today. 30 Apr. 1993 ; 113.

\$ 450 m world bank loan for Narmada project but due to political, legal and financial issues could not meet resettlement and Rehabilitation conditions of world bank.

152. LOANS, PROJECT NARMADA SSP SUSPENSION.

Sankaran, Sundaram. India may have to unplement. Narmada project on its own. Eco. times.

World bank cancel remaining \$ 200 m of its loan for SSP and should implement project its own cost/resources.

153. LOANS, NATIONAL PARK ENVIRONMENTS, SANCRUARY.

Shirali, Rajiv. \$ 12m primary aid to protect national parks and sancturies. Eco. Times. 20 Sep. 1992, 1:2-7.

India recieved first tranche of \$ 12m under Global Environment facility to protect area. Eco-Development project results of 18 month planning between world bank which results grants.

154. LOANS, NTPC.

Saikia, Santanu. IBRD preconditions for loan to NTPC. Eco. Times. 14 July. 1993. 4:3-6.

World bank has \$ 1.2b loan for environmental preconditions also persuade NTPC to lay down extensive rehabilitation programme.

155. ~~_____~~, NTPC, ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION WITH. Saikia, Santanu. NTPC contingency plan in view of uncertain IBRD loan. Eco. Times. 16 Nov. 1992, 1:6-7 6:8.

Uncertainly over \$ 1.2b world bank loan to NTPC Bank condition concerning with environmental aspects thermal power station and release \$ 500m to NTPC.

156. ~~_____~~, NTPC, REHABILITATION, CONDITION WITH. Saikia, Santanu. World bank prodding wakes NTPC from slumber. Eco. Times. Jly. 1993, 1:1-5.

New environmental and rehabilitation conditions imposed by world bank for \$ 1.2b loan to build more power station.

157. ~~_____~~, PROJECTS HEALTH. Bhimal, Shefali. Rs. 1,000 cro World bank loan for health projects. F. Expr. 7 Jly. 1991, 1:6-8.

World bank agreed to give India loan of Rs. 1000 cro on concessional rate for health related projects. Extended through IDA (Int. Development Agency).

158. LOANS, PFC, POWER.

Gupta, Manorangana. World bank power loans via PFC only. F. Expr. 24 Oct. 1991, 1:3-6.

World bank's loan to state through power financial corporation (PFC). Recently suspended \$ 1.5 m in state sector due to poor loan utilisation.

159. LOANS, POWER SECTOR, PFC, REJECTED.

Gupta, Manorangana. World bank proposal on PFC funding rejected. F. Expr. 3 Dec. 1991, 1:2-4.

Union minister Shot down world bank proposal to allow power finance corporation to private entrepreneurs for setting up power plants. Also apprehend about accountability of private entrepreneurs in general and ability recover from state electricity board for supplies in particular. World bank suspended huge loan in power sector due to in efficiency of corporation like NTPC.

160. LOANS , PROJECTS, PROGRESS SLOW.

Shirali, Rajiv. Indian firms unaware of world bank sweepstakes. Eco. Times. 15 Nov. 1992, 1:5.

India falling behind in world bank aided project sweepstakes by private and public sector companies netorders worth \$ per year. Bank annual

lending volume is currently \$ 22b for about 200 projects and expected to rise \$ 300b by 1996.

162. LOANS, PROJECTS, WEST BANGAL.

Venkateswaran, R.J., world bank loan for west Bengal
Eastern Eco. 77(11), 1981, 498.

During five years period, beginning from 1981, international development association will provide loan of Rs. 100 crores to West Bengal for large number of projects for the welfare of the people.

163. LOANS, PROPERTY INTELLECTUAL, CONDITION WITH.

Kakkar, Renu M.R., Treading the TRIPS tightrope.
F. Expr. 29 Apr. 1991, 1:2-5.

Indias position great deal by negotiating for further IMF and world bank loans. Deals about special 301 related to intellectual property which world bank and IMF likely to be imposed conditions.

164. LOANS, RAILWAYS MODERNIZATION.

Malik, K.N. Big world bank loan likely for railways
Times Ind. 15 Mar. 1978, 1:8, 7:2.

Credit of \$ 280 crores from world bank will help to finance Indian railways modernization programmes like prestigious wheel and axle factory

and acquire more powerful and sophisticated locos.

165. LOANS, RAILWAYS TRACKS RENEWAL.

Chandra, Girish. Rlys seek \$ 350 m loan from world bank F. Expr. 4 June 1987, 1:2-5.

Railways negotiating a \$ 350 m loan from world bank for track renewal, unport of rails and machinery for mechanising track renewal and maintenance.

166. LOANS, RESTRUCTURAL, PRIORITY SECTOR.

Anjan Roy. Banks directed to maintain priority sector lending. Eco. Times. 24 Oct. 1992, 1:2-5.

IMF and world bank, union government has instructed banks not to allow any let up in priority sector lending. Norsimha committee recommendation was lapped up by IMF - world bank studies and lowering of priority sector advances for structural adjustment was for financial sector.

167. LOANS, SLOW PROGRES IN.

Bhatia, Sneh lata. Plan to speed up aid utilisation. Eco. Times. 22 Nov. 1990, 1:1-4.

Finance Minister and planning commission Worried over slow rate of world bank and ADB assistance. Bi and multilateral and has been accumulating.

168. LOANS, STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT.

Kurup, N.K. \$ 600 m structural adjustment loan from world bank likely F. Expr. 13 Oct. 1991, 1:2-5.

World bank approve \$ 600 m structural adjustment loan to India which is expected to disbursed quickly to over come social problem reforms also.

169. LOANS, STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT, CONDITION WITH.

Srinivasan, Kannan. Welfare of Hypocrisy. F. Expr. 31 Jly. 1991, 1:2-5.

World bank and IMF agree their shstructural adjustment programmes hurt the poor. Now finance is precluded by conditionalities the bank and find now laid down.

170. LOANS, STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT, POLICY CHANGE.

Swaminathan, S. (and) Aiyar, Anklesaria. \$ 600 m WB loan on cards. T. Ind. 12 Oct. 1991, 1:6-8.

World bank provide finishing touch to structural adjustment loan (SAL) of \$ 600 m. It is first time India turn for policy changes, several other loans \$ 1.5b are contingent on SAL.

171. LOANS, TELECOMMUNICATION, DOT IMPORT.

Goel, Amit. \$ 345m world bank loan for telecom imports likely. Eco. Times. 19 Jan. 1987, 1:2-5.

World bank approve \$ 345 m (Rs. 400 crores) credit to telecommunication Department (DOT) for telecom equipment import. DOT estimated country need 25m telephone line by 2000 AD. Which require Rs. 55,000-60,000 crores.

172. LOAN UTILIZATION, IBRD, ONGC, OILFIELDS,

Goel, Amit. IBRD extends conditional \$, 1,850 m loan to ONGC Eco. Times. 14 Nov. 1990, 1:3-6.

World bank agreed to extend US \$ 1,850 m loan to act and Natural gas commission (ONGC) for the development of two oilfields at Bombay. Bank, IBRD told India to lift the ban on Japanies companies, and allow them as a pre requisite to the \$ 1850 m loan.

173 LOANS, WORLD BANK/IMF, DEVALUATION.

Not a devatuation, but what ? F. Expr. 2 july. 1991, 6:1-2.

Government responded with alacrity to compulsions of large IMF/World bank loan. RBI decision to effect downward revision of rupee in relation to

four major currencies. World bank and IMF avoiding "devaluation" but pursue "realistic" exchange rate policy.

174. LOANS, WORLD BANK/IMF, DEVELOPMENTS USA.

Kabra, Kamal Nayan. An alternative economic programme towards inward looking, people centred development.

Main stream. 30(19), 29 Feb. 1992, 7.

Large scale loans US \$ 7 to 8 billion from various windows of IMF world bank to meet the international commitments. Also depend on foreign creditors and donors.

175. LOANS WB/IMF/ ECONOMIC BROUGHT UP.

Seth, N.K. Has the economy turned the corner.

Mainstream 30(19), 29 Feb. 1992, 28.

India obtaining \$ 7 billion, from IMF
According to managing director of IMF India must cut military expenditure, and it transfer to reduce poverty. Under tremendous pressure by IMF and world bank.

176. MACRO ECONOMIC FINANCE, ENVIRONMENT.

Subramanya, T.R. The role of the world bank in developing an international environmental impact assessment. Link. 8 Mar. 1992, 17.

World bank began to take into account environmental impact. Majority of developing countries including India requires certain major investments. Environmental assessment should apply to products, projects and also to policies and programmes, especially major macro economic, finance and sector policies that induce significant impacts on the environment.

177. MACRO, ECONOMIC , CORPORATE SECTOR, REFORM.

Testing the Waters. F. Expr. 28 Oct. 1991, 6:1-2.

World bank - IMF strong support to macro-economic reforms. But the corporate sector is not acting on its own but driven up by the government.

178. MACROECONOMIC, LOANS ADJUSTMENT, REFORMS.

Sankaran, Sundaram. Signals of support from IMF, world bank, Eco. Times. 2 My. 1993, 1:2-6.

Indies macro-economic reforms from IMF and world bank and key member of donor countries. Bank lending programme about \$ 2.5 b to \$ 3b year. That would be quick disbursing sector and adjustment loan and some project loans.

179. SOCIAL, MACRO ECONOMIC REFORM, SCHEME.

Need for discretion F. Expr. 18 Oct. 1991, 6:1-2.

Finance minister negotiated with world bank and IMF for help for social security scheme to protect the interests of workers. Bank with government undertake macro-economic reform.

180. Ramachandran, K.S. Insulate exports from destabilising factors. F. Expr. 8 July. 1993, 7:1-4.

World bank on two aspects of India's BOP management. Banks stress in its country economic memorandum for 1993-94. India improving its credit worthiness and achieving an export growth bank caution.

181. MISMANAGEMENT, POWER SECTOR.

Saikia, Santanu. World bank indicts power sector for mismanagement Eco. Times. 21 Dec. 1992, 1:2-5.

World bank accused state electricity board (SEBS), NTPC (National thermal power corporation). Power finance corporation (PFC) and central electricity Authority (CEA) of gross-mismanagement \$ 1.6 billion loan to power sector.

182. MONETARY SYSTEM CORPORATIVE STUDY, COMPARISION -
1980-1990.

Dell, Sidney. The world bank : I. Tash in 1990's.
Eco. Times. 7 Mar. 1990, 7:3-6.

World bank play larger role in world deve-
lopment in 1990's than 1980's. 1989's net distur-
sements of the bank totalled \$ 2.6 b and of IDA
\$ 3.3 b. IDA allowing for interest receipts \$ 3 b
world bank took \$ 3.7 b more paid out in 1989.

183. PAYMENT BALANCE OF, IMF, OIL PRICE, HIKE, CAUSES OF.

Dasgupta, Asim. Alternative to the IMF loam, Sunday.
9(23), 1981, 17.

Current Balance of payment deficit results of
hikes in oil price and choice of inappropriate technology.
Alternative control is IMF package which certainly possible.

184. PAYMENTS, PROBLEM, INDIA.

Ghosh, Jayati. The BOP outlook : India economy's
crucial problem. Frontline. 8(22); 26 Oct 1991, 114.

BOP is important problem, agriculture remain
the most neglected sector in terms of present frame
work of policy. International financial institution is

only way by providing credit. World bank estimate about the problem of repayment of past loans.

185. PETROLEUM PIPELINES, KANDLA BHATINDA.

Pipeline 'merry-go-round'. E.T. 7 Aug 1990, 7:1-2.

Government seems to be doing in connection with the rival arguments by railways and petroleum ministry or not to lay Kandla Bhatinda petroleum pipeline. Basic cost and other calculations subject to dispute, decision is difficult. Meanwhile would bank agree to finance pipeline.

186. POLICIES, SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY PROMOTION.

Sankaran, Sundaram. Regulatory policies affect SSIS, says IBRD study. Eco. Times. 16 Oct. 1992, 4:1-6.

World bank policy of promoting small scale industry through reservation of products and discourage competition from large scale industry, economic reforms etc.

187. PRICES OIL IMPACTS, FINANCE MINISTER ESTIMATION.

Chakrapani, R. Coping with the crunch. Frontline. 7(21), 13 Oct. 1990, 112.

World holding annual meeting under world bank in Washington discuss impact of rise of oil prices

especially developing countries. Intrim committee advise transfer of resources to poor countries. World bk paper identified 60 developing countries including India most seriously effected. Finance Minister estimated \$ 2.8b for additional oil bill, emergency repatriation 200 b, loss of export \$ 200 m.

188. PROGRAMMES, ADJUSTMENT, IMF.

Sengupta, Arjun K. IMF's adjustment programme.

Mainstream. 29(48), 21 Sep. 1991, 2.

Economic thanking, policy making and carrying out economic reform under, "adjustment programmes" supported by IMF, world bank and other international agencies.

189. PROGRAMMES DEVELOPMENT MACROMANAGEMENT URBAN.

Urban policy and economic development : And agenda for the 1990's. A world bank policy paper. 1991, vi, 87.

Analyse financial and real sector linkages between Urban economic activities and macro economic performance, and purposes policy frame work and strategy for developing countries. Reviews challenges of Urban growth, past government efforts and donor assistance. Discuss about better macro management, improving Urban productivity, alleviating Urban poverty.



190. PROGRAMMES, DEVELOPMENT, MULTILATOAL, PARTICIPATION
BY USA.

Document : Us participation in multilateral develop-
ment banks in Eighties Eco. Times. 29 (41), 3 Aug.
1991, 21.

India's development strategy, medium term
policy design and polical economy. Role of world
bank finance and associate policy influence have
increased. For order in take structural reform, IMF
and world bank loan is being presented.

191. PROGRAMMES DEVELOPMENT, OPERATIONAL LOAN.

Asian development Bank : 23rd Annual Meeting Eco. Times
3 May. 1990, 4:1.

23 years of operations, bank has become major
catalyst in promoting development of most populaion and
faster' growing region of world. ADB's loan committed
from out of ordinary capital Resources US \$ 19408.093
million, out of which India's share was US \$ 1773.500 m
(9.14%) 25 years repayment period.

192. PROGRAMMES DEVELOPMENT, WORLD BANK.

Challenge of development. F. Expr. 9 Jly. 1991, 6:1-2.

States that world development report challenge of development. Report on specific them and commendable the world bank should take close look at various aspects of development Bank deems it is central issue and stress on adoption of market oriented policies.

193. Bhattacharya, A.K. Inflation, reserves worry govt. on eve of IMF talks. Eco. Times 18 Oct. 1992, 1:3-5.

Macro-economic target, fiscal deficit target met quite comfortably IMF has maintained till Mar. 1993 with the growing deficit estimated \$ 2.3b and deficit might indeved \$ 6b.

194. PROGRAMME, MACRO ECONOMIC, EXTERNAL FINANCE.
Sankaran, Sundaram. IBRD endorses India's plea for external financing. Eco. Times 1 Oct. 1992, 1:2-2 4:2.

India plea for adequate external financing said India's macro-economic programme depend pn ability to mobilize external resources, world bank endorsed. India's BOP according to bank will, remain fragile bank welcomed major transformation of India's development strategy.

195. PROJECTS AIDS AFFORESTATION BENGALA.

Badasinath, K.A. World bank to finance Bengal afforestation project. F. Expr. 9 Oct. 1991, 1:2-4.

World bank agreed to finance integrated afforestation project in West Bengal estimated of Rs. 104 crores. Project is to prevent continuing degradation of forest land Ten percent special action programmes in research, plant propagation, wild life conservation and community development 22% for implementing field programmes.

196. Sankaran, Sundaram. IBRD announces steps to improve impact of project. Eco. Time. 14 jly. 1993, 8:1-3.

World bank made three important pronouncements of great interest to India and other developing countries. Bank's loan portfolio has some 2000 projects and programmes involving nearly \$ 400 b worth of total investment.

197. PROJECT AIDS, FORESTRY.

Badarinath, K.A. World bank clears aid for Maharashtra forestry project. F. Expr. 13 Nov. 1991, 10:2-4.

Rs. 375 assistance from world bank to fund integrated forestry project in Maharashtra. Final appraisal for this biggest forestry project funded by world bank. Project also expected to improve seed production, develop nursery for forest, horticulture.

198. PROJECT AIDS, HIMACHAL PRADESH NATHPA JHAKRI.

Gupta, Manoranjana. World bank reviewing committed air. F. Expr. 29 May. 1991, 1:2-5.

World bank is considering raising costsharing major project in India taking Rs. 1200 crores aid for Nathpa Jhakri power project in Himachal Pradesh.

199. PROJECTS AIDS, IMBALANCE.

World Bank aid. Eco. Times 22 Feb. 1990, 7:1-2.

Assistance from world bank for projects in all sector should be transferred to state. Limited world bank aid has been successful in reducing imbalances. Government relieving all assistance which provided by world bank.

200. PROJECT AID, PRIGATION.

An avoidable provocation. F.Expr. 5 Jan. 1991 6:1-2.

Report on suspension of disbursement of world bank aid committed for three major irrigation projects. Several factor contributed to world bank stopping flow of funds SDR 200 m. Total unutilised banks and presently is about \$ 15 b.

201. PROJECT AIDS, IRRIGATION DURPOSE, CRISIS.

Singh, Suneet Vir, And Mehta, Anupma. World bank aid for water project. F. Expr. 12 Aug. 1993, 5:3.

World bank help to bail water crisis to Haryana. To ensure efficient water management for irrigation. Out of total project cost of Rs. 1940 crores, bank offered Rs. 800 crores. Bank also offer aid for a additional projects.

202. PROJECTS AIDS, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FARM SECTOR.

Gupta, Manoranjana. \$ 1-b world bank aid subject to credit Co-op revamp. F. Expr. 19 Oct. 1991, 1:7-8.

World bank has indicated union agriculture ministry project linked assistance of \$ 966m in farm sector in the carrying major reforms in fields of reorganisation of credit cooperatives and strengthening rural banking system.

203. PROJECTS AIDS, PRIVATE SECTOR INTEREST.

Gupta, Manoranjana. World bank puts off \$ 575 m aid decision. F. Expr. 25 Apr. 1991, 1:2-4.

World bank decision on aid component of \$. 575m to power sector. Keen interested in private sector also and setting more power projects in 8th plan.

204. PROJECT AIDS, POWER SECTOR, NTPC.

Gupta, Manoranjana. World bank, ADM stall loans worth \$ 35 m to power sector. F. Expr. 6 Dec. 1991, 1:2-4.

Proposal of NTPC (National thermal power corporation) to take 420 MW unchahar thermal power station of Uttar Pradesh state electricity board in bid to recover Rs. 836 crores with this, two mega loans from world banks and ADB worth \$ 535m. Bank has suggested \$ 375 m loan for srinagar hydel scheme which latter cancelled.

205. PROJECTS AID, SCHEMES.

Bhattacharya, A.K. \$ 500 m saved through IBRD projects revamp. Eco. Times 9 Feb. 1990, 1:1-4.

World bank agreed to restructure about 15 of its aided projects in India with loan contribution from present 60-73% of total project cost. This project being restructured pertain to agricultural extension schemes, social forestry scheme, population welfare

scheme and urban development project.

206. PROJECTS AIDS, SOCIAL SECTOR, CANCELLATION.

Bhatia Such lata. World Bank threatens to cancel aid to behind-schedule projects. Eco. Times 8 Dec. 1990, 1:2-4.

World bank threatened to cancel all aided projects which running for behind. Large number of projects in social sector, irrigation, road transport sector.

207. PROJECTS AIDS, POWER SECTOR, NTPC
Gupta, Manoranjana. World bank, ADB stall loans worth \$ 35 m to power sector. F.Expr. 6 Dec 1991; 1:2-4

Proposal of NTPC(National Thermal Power Corporation) to take 420MW unchahar thermal power station of uttar Pradesh state electricity board in bid to recover Rs836cro with this, two mega loans from world bank and ADB worth \$ 535 m. Bank has suggested \$ 375 m loan for Srinagar hydel scheme which latter cancelled.

208. PROJECTS AID, SCHEMES

Bhattacharya, A.K.: \$ 500 m saved through IBRD projects revamp Eco.Times. 9 Feb 1990; 1:1-4

World bank agreed to restructure about 15 of its aided projects in India. With loan contribution from present 60-73% of total project cost. This project being restructured pertain to agricultural extension schemes, social forestry scheme, population welfare scheme and urban development project.

209. PROJECTS AIDS, SOCIAL SECTOR, CANCELLATION

Bhatia Snehlata. World Bank threatens to cancel aid to behind-schedule projects. Eco.Times. 8 Dec 1990; 1:2-4

World bank threatened to cancel all aided projects which running far behind. Large number of projects in social sector, irrigation, road transport sector.

210. PROJECT AIDS, NARMADA, SSP

Bonn urges IBRD to set norms for SSP aid. Eco. Times. 8 Oct. 1992, 2:5-6.

World bank to release funds for \$12bn project only if India takes step to resettlement and rehabilitate the people who displaced by project.

11. Project AIDS, SUBERNAREKHA

Patnaik, Nageswar. Orissa seeks IBRD aid for subernarekha Project. Eco. Times. 27 Jly. 1993, 9:1-3.

World bank assistance to subrnrekha multipurpose project (SMP). Project has jacked up from estimated Rs 481 Cro. In 1981 to Rs 1482 Cro. by 1990.

12. PROJECTS AIDS, SUSPENDED, NARMADA SARDAR SAROVAR, POLITICAL ISSUE.

Koppikar, smruti. Narmada, world bank and inhuman bondage. Mainstream. 31(27), 15 May 1993, 7

Because of controversies and politics world bank suspend aid to Rs 10,000 cro for sardar sarovar project on Narmada.

13. PROJECTS ASSISTANCE, PLANT, FERTILIZER and STEEL.

Mankekar D.R., World banks role. Times Ind., 4 My. 1970, 6:2.

Since establishment world bank has consistently refused to assist project in public sector but has keenly interested in private sector project in India. Due to positive negotiation, bank has offered financial assistance for setting up a new fertilizer and steel plants in public sector.

14. PROJECTS ASSISTANCE, POSTPOND, SSP

Sankaran, sunderam, world bank discussion on "Narmada deferred yet again. E.T. 16 Oct. 1992, 2:2-4.

World bank has postponed discussion

World bank

80

World bank has postponed discussion on Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP). Discussion of SSP in context of Morse Commission recommendation with regard to resettlement and reahbiliation aspect of project.

215. PROJECT ASSISTANCE, THERMAL POWER, CONDITION with. Khar, Rakesh. IBRD aid forces power units to import equipment, spares. E.T. 3 Oct. 1992, 5:3.

World bank- aided thermal power project in India are 20 to 25 percent of imported equipment and spares with condition.

216. PROJECTS CEMENT FUND. LOSS

Joint Sector Cement Project may lose world Bank aid. E.T. 13 Nov. 1990, 6:2-4.

World Bank aided Cement Project in the joint sector in Maharashtra. Project will involve an investment of Rs.83 cro. of which World Bank would give Rs.40 cro. or \$ 25 m.

217. PROJECTS COALS SECTOR.

Gupta, Manorangana. Govt. decides to toe World Bank guidelines on Coal Projects E.T. 7 Oct. 1991, 1:2-5

World Bank's projects implementation for Coal Projects in order to increase multilateral funding to the Sector. Coal Ministry restructuring Sector as per Banks norms.

218. PROJECTS, COST, INCREMENT

Gupta, Manoranjan. World Bank expected to raise cost sharing to 90 p.c. F.expr. 3 My. 1991, 1:2-4.

World Bank expected to raise cost sharing in agriculture and social sector project in India almost 90 % on permanent basis. At present bank's sharing in projects in India stand during Gulf crisis.

219. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT -IBRD

IBRD Lending to S.Asia up by 13%. E.T. 9Jly 1993; 8:5-6
Fiscal year 1993, world bank's new lending commitments to south Asia including India were \$3.46, up \$400 m or 13% from previous year. It is per economic reform, poverty reduction and human resources development project.

220. PROJECT-ECOLOGY -BOMBOY

Ninam, T.N. IBRD's ecology project for Bomboy. E.T. 26 Nov 1990; 11:1-4

Bomboy other than four major city identified for a major environment assessment project. Team of world bank visited Bomboy for this purpose.

221. PROJECT, ENVIRONMENT.

World bank environment department. Sectoral guidelines. World technical paper 2(140); 1991; xiii, 282.

Contain information needed for managing the process of environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements

of world bank's operational directive on environmental assesment. Focusses on guidelines for projects in agriculture,rural,deveploment,population,health and supply and sewerage.

222. PROJECT ESTABLISHMENT.

Sankaran ,Sundaram. seperate world bank panel to evaluate projects. E.T. 29 jly 1993; 4:1-2

World bank proposes to establish an independent panel to ongoing projects and to deal with complaints from interest groups.

223. PROJECT,FINANCE,SSP

sankaran,Sundaram.Separate world bank panel to evaluate projects. Eco. Times 29 Jly 1993,4:1-2

world bank proposes to establish independent panel to evaluate ongoing project.IMf attract pressure to be more open than before.Doner countries also expected to push regional banks like asian development bank(ADB) Sardar saruver project often mentioned as model

224. PROJECT,FINANCE,W.B

Sankaran,sundaram. world bank defers aid to WB project. Eco. times.28 nov 1992 ;30:1

World bank deferred processing \$90 m loan for modernization of kangsabati irrigation project in west bengal it designed to

rehabilitate and upgrade existing irrigation system. Earlier bank deferred processing \$400 m loan for subernarekha projects.

225. PROJECTS, POWER SECTOR.

Bhattacharya ,A.K; world bank to double aid for indian power projects. Eco.times. 7 Jan 1989; 1:5-7

Double assistance for power projects in India by world bank around \$1000 m per year. Presently assistance \$500 m per annum. 8th plan could have Rs.8000 cr credit for power sector. Total world bank assistance committed to NTPC (National thermal power corporation) for projects is estimated \$3867 m.

226. PROJECTS, IBRD, NTPC, CRITICISM.

US, Others refuse to back IBRD loan for NTPC project. E.T. 9 Jly 1993; 5:2-3

US, Germany and Belgium have refused to support multi-million dollar loan to India from world bank recently approved \$400 m world bank loan to India's NTPC

227. PROJECTS, INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES, DENEFITS

shirali, Rajiv. Govt. Sluggishness may cost Indian companies ozone fund benefits. Eco .times. 6dec 1992; 1:2-8

World bank project conceived \$50 m for aim at helping individual companies. project implemented in two phases. First \$7 m on training manpower, applied engineering product development etc. and second \$43 m for test manufacturer.

228. PROJECTS ,INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Ghosh,A; world bank ;santa claus or Neu-colonial vampire.

Capital 196(4827);1 Apr 1986;61

Fairly ambitious development projects, industrial infrastructural and agricultural that depends on investments borrowed from world bank. Another has tries to imphasise major features in functioning of world bank in a fairly fa

229.PROJECTS,KANDLA BHATINDA,PIPELINES

Dasgupta ,sunil. kandla bhatinda pipeline tenders open tomorrow. F.Expr 2 may 1991;1:2-4

Kandla bhatinda pipeline (KBPL) might have atleast prequalification.Rs 1918 cror project which world bank aided components of rs 205 corr by govn. also.

231.PROJECTS,LOAN EXTENDED ,BSES

Sharama,sumit.Panel flays BSES investment in FFSL,ABFSL,BOIF.E.T 17 Oct 1992;4:1-3

committee of Bomboy suburban electricity supply ltd(BSES) dopts and displeaser about managements of BSES. world bank sought clarifications from BSES regarding ste of proj ct which it has part financed.Bank and IFC has extendd loan of \$ 268 m (Rs 450 cror)

232.PROJECTS,MAHARASHTRA,DABHOL

Saikia,santanu.Power forces ministry to call meet on euron power pr .E.T 25 aug 4:6-8

Meeting about erection of 2015 mw gas based power station .Additional concession to construct rs 7800 cror project at Dabhol , maharashtra.world bank objection on roping gujrat may help enron, other least cost options should be explored is yet to be resolved.

233. PROJECTS, MANAGMENTS

World bank,environment department. Guidelines for environment assesment of energy and industry projects. Technical paper. 3(154);1991;xiii,237.

Needed for managing the process of invironmental assessment in energy, industry projects in accordance with requirements of world bank's operational Directive on environmental Assessment.Deals with industrial hazard management,material electric power transmission systems; fertilizer, food processing ,mining and mineral processing.

234.PROJECT PETROLEUM ,PROCE HLKE

Chakravartty,Sumit. The new burden.Mainstream .30; 19 sep 1992 ,1

Because of 18 % hike in petrolium products prices,kerosen .IMF provided \$2.2 billion additonal for pervailing condition in India.

235.PROJECTS,PORT DEVELOPMENT

PORT DEVELOPMENT .E.I ,28 feb 1990;7:1-2

Port development has remained utterly neglected area in country's infrastructure planning .The new govt is making effor to strngthen participation agencies like world bank ,asian

development bank during eight plan. Also private sector /agencies for maintainance of port should also considered.

236. PROJECTS, POWER PROJECTS AIDS , CONVENSSIONAL

Gray, Frank. Move , IBRD aid for power in Asia . E.T. 23 Jan 1990; 3:1-4

Asia took largest share of world Bank's consessional loan to boost development of energy and infrastructure with \$2.33 bn out of 3.86 bn world wide. India is one of the main reciepent of bank loans for energy related that is \$1.255 bn for three projects.

237. PROJECTS, -SOFT LOAN, FINANCE

Sankaran, Sundram. IDA has \$22bn in kitty for development projects till 96. Eco.Times 17 dec 1992 4;2-4:

International Development association (IDA) soft loan affiliate of world bank will have kitty \$22 m to finance development projects in its memembr countries . India's share would be maintained at 15 % or about \$3 bn over three years period.

238. PROJECT, WITHDRAW, SSP

Not a defeat . F.expr. 10 Aug 1993; 6:1-2

world Bank withdrawn support for sardar sarover project due to the political circumstances. Negotiation of govt. with activist rather than project push.

239. QUOTAS, MEETING, BRADY PLAN.

Dhatkhate, Deena. Money men at many games. F.Expr. 1 Nov

1989;1:3-5 4;3-6

154 countries gathered in Washington for annual meeting of IMF and world bank .increasing quotas almost double, so that fund could meet growing needs of memebrcountries.some of the risk of brady plan now held by creditor IMF,world bank,commercial banks if bank forgiven their loan.

240.QUOTAS,SDR

Sankaran,Sundaram. IMF funds rise by \$66 b;India's quota now sdr

. Eco.Times. 13 Nov 1992; 16:7-8/

IMF from \$135 b to \$201 b have completed with 9 th general review of quota.

241. REHABILITATION,SUGGESSION.

Aggerwal ,Rakesh. New agency for rehabilitation of Narmada dam oustees. Eco . Times. 5 Oct 1992,4:2-4

Chief minister Gujrat cantwvied centre against the m repurcussions of halting world bank aid and would able to stymie future development project.Now agency must be autonomous.

242. RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION ,SSP-REPORT

Padmanabhan,R.;A damning report flows in the sardar sarovar. frontline 9(14); 17 Jly 1992; 26

World bank team for resettlement and rehabilitation and environment aspects of sardar sarovar project report.By credit project spaning Gujrat, M.P,Maharashtra for construction andextensive of narmada river and extensive canal and irrigation system.

243. RESEARCHS, FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

Fisheries and aquaculture research capabilities and needs in Asia: studies of India, thiland ,Malaysia, Indonasia, the philipines and the ASEAN regions. World bank technical paper.(147); 1991. xiii; 70.

Two missions of fisheries and aquaculture research capabilities needs in Asia. First report examine india focussing on current research organisations and research process in term of formulation of research agendas, conduct of research and application of research

244. SHARES, STABILITY

Sankaran, Sundaram. IDA resources: India's share will not change . E.T. 23 sep 1992 ;4:2-4

India share in 10 th replinishment of IDA resources will be maintained at 15% same as IDA-9.

245. SOFT LOAN , QUANTUM OF FUND.

Living without aid. Eco. times. 32(205); 26 sep 1992;8:1

concessional finance from 10 th replinishment of IDA , soft loan affiliate of world bank Present indications are that India may still get around 15 % of total IDA-10 commetments. quantum of funds will be less than expectations.

246. STRATEGY - FAMILY PLANNING - RAJASTHAN

Amar De. Preston supports Rajasthan's FP Schemes. Eco. Times;

14Nov 1992; 32:1-4.

World Bank president Preston complimented Rajasthan government for family planning strategy. World Bank assistance was required to complete the Indira Gandhi Nahar project and the Suratgarh thermal power plant.

247. STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT- POVERTY REDUCTION.

Kumar,Ajay. Partial diagnosis. E.T. 33(127); 9 Jly 1993; 6:1

In world development report 1993,world bank revealing its human face to developing world that has lived through difficulties associated with banks structural adjustment policies. bank is merely extending longstanding concern for poverty alleviation by emphasising health status.

248. TARIFF, EXCISE DUTIES,CUTS-SOCIAL OBJECTIVES

Kaushal,Neeray. World bank for lower tariff ,higher excise duties. F.Expr . 1 Je 1990 ;1:3-5

World bank recommended cut tariff rates.Motive is to reduce anti_export bias of present system without any sacrifice of revenue.World bank refuted controversial argumnt that taxt rate should be bring equity for acheiving social objectives

249. TENDERS,NTPC,ASSETS TRANSFER to JAPANESE.

Gupta,Naneranjana. World bank ,foreign lenders question NTPC viability .F.Expr . 2 Dec 1991; 1:4-6

World bank and japanese lenders have question on newly created Rs 5000 cror national power transmission corporation(NPTC).World bank assess the modalities of transfer of

assets to NPTC from central power utilities. Also \$425 m assistance to various corporation.

250. TRADE BARRIERS DEBT PROBLEM, THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES.

Hebban, M. M. : Third world still faces trade barriers. E. T. 6 Feb 1990 ;1;2-5

Developing countries greatly disadvantage by trade barriers and debt and leaving these countries hoping for multilateral trade system ,which have mentioned by world bank president. Also have positive sign by the banks ,and development institution were being strengthened.

251. TRADE REFORM, FINANCE MINISTER.

The 20 percent solution. F.Expr. 4 Jly. 1991, 6: 1-2

Finance Minister have hard time for revision of rupee in relation to pound Sterling. Government pursue reform set in World Bank report on trade, through Finance Minister denied having seen the documents. Reform needed must be made banks large loan.

252. WAGE STRUCTURE, RIGIDITIES.

Workers Vs managements. F.Expr. 3 Jan. 1991, 6: 1-2

Reduction number of mandays lost due to strike and outs. Labour is no more sore point of managers. World bank talks of rigidities in wage structure without being too sure of ground realities.

253. WORLD BANK/IDA, DEVELOPMENTAL FINANCE.

Rangnekar, D.K., Bleak outlook. Eco. Times. 17 Aug. 1969, 5: 1-2.

World bank increase lending rate from 6-1/2 to 7 percent. Increasingly greater role is being envisaged for the world bank affiliate, IDA in the field of Development India realise both on world bank aid and IDA assistance last year aggregate value of the loan given by world bank amounted to nearly Rs. 264 crores.

254. WB/IMF, ARM CUTS.

Swaminathan, S (and) Aiyar, Anklesaria. IMF for cut in arms spending. T.Ind. 16 Oct. 1991, 1: 5-8.

World bank President and managing Director of IMF called for expansion of soft lending facilities to help India at annual bank-fund meeting. Arm cuts 20% which enhance \$90bn for civilian use.

255. WORLD BANK/IMF, CONDITION with.

Chandrasekhar, C.P; The non-budget. Frontline. 8 (5), 2 Mar. 1991, 133.

Government does not present budget but accept the piecemeal implementation of tough IMF conditionalities. Economy is more severe crisis now, than mid 1960's because of acceptance of world bank and IMF.

256. WORLD BANK/IMF, FERTILISER SUBSIDY.

Gupta, Manoranjan. PM calls top level meeting this weekend. F.Expr. 23 Oct. 1991, 1: 6-8.

To phase out fertiliser subsidy over a period of three years as per structure laid down by world bank and IMF now.

257. WORLD BANK/IMF, FINANCE MINISTER, STRUCTURAL LOANS.

Swaminathan, S (and) Aiyer, Anklesaria. Good going for manmohan Singh. T.Ind. 18 Oct. 1991, 9: 1-4.

Finance Minister in annual meeting of world bank and fund, provide loan of \$2.2 bn. IMF structural loan \$ 500m. World bank gave other sectoral loan \$ 1.5 bn.

258. WORLD BANK/IMF-KEYNE'S DREAM.

Gopalkrishnan, C.V., IMF, World bank; Shattering of Keynes's Dream. Mainstream. 29(39), 20 July 1991, 17.

India seeking a massive loan from IMF and World bank was bullied into devaluing rupee before IMF would make more to baste it out.

259. WB/IMF/ POVERTY REDUCTION.

Swaminathan, S (and) Aiyer, Anklesaria. Focus on growth and poverty alleviation. T.Ind. 15 Oct. 1991, 11: 2-3.

Development Committee of World bank and IMF decided priorities development would be reduction of poverty, sustainable growth and human resources development.

260. WORLD BANK, LIQUID SUPPLY/DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Dairy industry delicensing has hit milk supply: IBRD. E.T. 22 Sep. 1992, 6: 4-6.

World bank supply of liquid in India has jeopardised because of the delicensing of dairy industry which "potential threat" to achievement of project objectives. World bank also required every dairy processing 10,000 litres per day and 500 tones per annum.

261. WORLD BANK-PUBLIC SECTOR - BIFR.

Viswanath, T.S., World bank reviewing BIFR's role in rehabilitating sick PSUs. E.T. 10 Oct. 1992, 6: 3-5.

World bank role in rehabilitation of various sick public sector under taking. World bank had prepared, advocated for strengthening Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

PART THREE

3.1 list of journals documented

	Place	Frequency
	Calcutta	Weekly
Commerce	Bombay	Weekly
Easteern Economists	New Delhi	Weekly
Economic Time	Delhi	Daily
Economic Trends	New Delhi	Bimonthly
Economic and Political Weekly	Bombay	Weekly
Financial Express	New Delhi	Daily
Frontline	Delhi	Fortnightly
Hindustan Times	Delhi	Daily
Indian Express	Delhi	Daily
Mainstream	New Delhi	Weekly
Sunday	Calcutta	Weekly
Southern Economics	Banglore	Bimonthly
Seminar	New Delhi	Monthly
Times of India	Delhi	Daily
Yojna	New Delhi	Fortnightly

NAME OF JOURNALS	ABBREVIATIONS
Economic Times	Eco.Times/E.T.
Economic Trands	Eco.Trnd.
Economic and political weekly	Eco & Pol.wkly
Finacial Express	F.Expr
Indian Express	Indian Expr
Southern Economics	Southern Eco.
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